

Sister Mary Stephen, Holy Trinity.
Edith J. Ray, Mumford.
Ethel M. Fowler, Theodore.

ALASKA

Josephine C. Spickett, Juneau.
Lillian H. White, Kodiak.

ARIZONA

William P. Shrodt, Ashfork.

COLORADO

George F. Wilson, Phippsburg.
Fred M. Marsh, Wellington.

CONNECTICUT

James W. Gilson, Hartford.
Frank E. Collins, Rockfall.
Inez J. Standish, Somersville.

IDAHO

Berkeley R. Sellers, Gibbs.

KENTUCKY

Luther S. Safriet, Gatliff.
Phoebe Howard, Salyersville.
Lisle B. Hanna, Shelbyville.
Russell M. Tewell, Walton.

MICHIGAN

Roy Kanouse, Ashton.
George P. Siagkris, Base Line.
Harry L. Hansen, Big Bay.
Thomas B. Townsend, Grand Ledge.
Hans Kunow, Greenbush.
George A. McNicol, Hillman.
Harry J. Skinner, McMillan.
Claude W. Till, Mears.
Bessie Dunbar, Pottersville.
Merle E. Houghtby, Spring Arbor.

MISSISSIPPI

Jefferson D. Fogg, Hernando.
George H. Flowers, Kilmichael.
Benjamin C. Feigler, Philipp.
Herbert G. Laudon, Waveland.
Ida M. Turnage, Zama.

NEVADA

Vincent J. Ruse, Goldfield.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lena F. Carr, Bradford.
Carroll N. Young, West Stewartstown.

NEW YORK

Frank P. Redfield, Adams.
M. Romiett Masten, Athens.
Fred A. Shoemaker, Averill Park.
Caroline K. Lenz, Cheektowaga.
Ogden L. Harding, Chenango Bridge.
Ella E. Lewis, Clarkson.
Arthur N. Fero, Esperance.
Avery H. Wilcox, Gasport.
Mary E. Redman, Hamlin.
Robert A. Montague, Henderson.
Joseph N. Atwater, King Ferry.
Edward L. Merritt, Kingston.
Wayne G. Vary, Lima.
Arnol G. H. Bryan, Loudonville.
Emery Jenkins, Margaretville.
Frank C. Percival, Mount Upton.
George C. Smith, Pine Hill.
Minnie F. Anderson, Randolph.

TEXAS

Austin Davis, Cushing.
James Flanagan, Mabank.
Ruel D. Dunn, Plano.
Mamie Dyer, Tolar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Lord and our God, we thank Thee that this door of prayer is open and that we may enter. In Thy daily providence we behold the tokens of the divine presence and power. We are carried along on the divine currents, though we understand them not. Help us to possess our souls with constancy, high aim, and with valiant endeavor. Attune our lives to some sweet melody so that the harmony of our characters may be more and more complete and the music of the future full and rich. We praise Thee, O God, that the peaceful splendor of the earth and sky, the opportunities and the incitements offered in this old world, testify that Thou dost still rule in mildness and mercy. Keep our outlook clear, purge our vision, and purify our hearts, and may the sessions of this Congress have solemn meanings. Through Christ our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 5, was read and approved.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CRAMTON, from the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, reported the bill (H. R. 14675, Rept. No. 2073) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, which was read by title and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado reserved all points of order.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 14675) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes. Pending that motion I want to state that if that motion prevails and we go into the Committee of the Whole it is not intended to read more than the first paragraph of the bill under the 5-minute rule to-day. So that the actual consideration of the bill for amendment is not to be taken up to-day.

I am wondering as to the division of time for general debate. Requests on this side are very limited and I understand requests on the other side for time are also limited. My suggestion is, and I will ask unanimous consent, that the time for general debate on the bill be divided one half to be controlled by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] and the other half by myself, and that we run along for the present without fixing any limit of time.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That will be satisfactory to us.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the Department of Interior appropriation bill; and pending that asks unanimous consent that the time be equally divided, one half to be controlled by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] and the other half by himself. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman couple with that a request that the bill will not be read to-day for amendments?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have already stated that.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. May I ask the gentleman if the emergency bill is expected to come up to-morrow; and if so, I suppose it would displace this?

Mr. TILSON. The Appropriations Committee has been in session this morning, and I have not yet heard whether the emergency bill has been reported.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman from Connecticut will permit, let me say that the emergency bill to which the gentleman from New York refers was finally acted upon by

the subcommittee on deficiencies late Saturday afternoon, too late for it to have the hearings upon the bill in shape to present to the full committee to-day. There is to be a meeting of the Appropriations Committee to-morrow morning, if the hearings are ready, to consider the bill and report it. I think I may properly say that it is intended immediately after to report it before the House for consideration.

I may further say, the subcommittee having been unanimous in its action regarding the bill as an emergency measure, it is our hope that necessity for debate may not long delay its passage.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the hearings be available to Members to-day?

Mr. CRAMTON. I doubt if they are yet printed. The bill would have been taken up in full committee this morning if the hearings had been available.

Mr. BANKHEAD. May I ask the gentleman from Michigan if this bill will be reported in the form of a deficiency bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Substantially; but it may not be called that.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the provisions in it be authorized by law, so that it will be privileged?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; they are all items authorized by law.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman state how much the bill carries?

Mr. CRAMTON. One hundred and ten million dollars. There is no harm in my stating that, as it has been given out to the press by consent of the subcommittee.

The bill carries \$110,000,000 for river and harbor work, for flood control, and for the construction of roads, either under the Federal highway program, in the national parks, or the national forests.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. On projects heretofore authorized?

Mr. CRAMTON. All of them have been authorized by law.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Does the gentleman remember how much is carried for rivers and harbors?

Mr. CRAMTON. My recollection is \$22,500,000.

Mr. LINTHICUM. That is the part that I am interested in.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in response to these questions to insert in the Record the brief statement given out yesterday by Mr. Wood, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing the statement given out by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

STATEMENT BY MR. WOOD

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of appropriation for deficiency matters, having had under consideration for several days the emergency bill authorizing the expenditure of \$150,000,000 for the purpose of expediting work on such Government projects as will furnish immediate employment, have unanimously agreed that there should be appropriated for the purpose above named \$110,000,000, to be allocated as follows:

To Federal-aid highways, \$80,000,000; rivers and harbors, \$22,500,000; flood control, \$3,000,000; roads in national forests, \$3,000,000; roads and trails in national parks, \$1,500,000, making a total of \$110,000,000.

The appropriation for Federal-aid roads of \$80,000,000 constitutes an advance of that amount to be allocated to the various States to meet the provisions of the Federal highway act as to State funds required on Federal-aid projects. The sums advanced are to be reimbursed to the Government over a period of five years, commencing in 1933, by making deductions from regular apportionments made from future authorizations for carrying out that act.

The subcommittee will also recommend that the bill contain an interchangeable clause between the appropriation, so that in the event more or less money can advantageously be used on one of these allocations than another there will be latitude for some discretion in administration so as to furnish a maximum of employment within the total fund.

In the opinion of the subcommittee the other items making up the \$150,000,000 are all more or less involved in the regular appropriations for the various activities suggested in the estimates from the Budget for 1932 and can better be taken up and considered in the regular appropriation bills, or the first deficiency bill, which

will become a law early in the session, with the idea in view that all of such items as are found to be necessary for some useful governmental purpose and will assist in giving employment can be appropriated for and made immediately available. In the opinion of the subcommittee this is the most practical manner in which to determine this situation.

The appropriation recommended by the subcommittee and constituting the \$110,000,000 are nation-wide in their scope and will furnish employment to some considerable degree throughout the entire country.

This bill will be reported by the subcommittee to the whole committee on Tuesday next, at which time the hearings and reports will be printed and available.

The subcommittee is of the opinion that there will be no serious objection from any quarter to the immediate consideration of this measure, and hopes it will become a law within a very short time.

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. TUCKER. I understand from the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] that if this emergency bill comes in in the morning the Interior bill will yield to it?

Mr. CRAMTON. That is the expectation, and it is my hope that the desire of the House to speed that emergency bill will be so great that they will not long delay either that bill or the Interior Department bill.

Mr. TILSON. And may I express the hope that the general debate will take place to-day on the Interior appropriation bill rather than upon the emergency bill to-morrow.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask some questions of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON]. So far as we on this side of the House have been able to ascertain, the Interior appropriation bill and the so-called emergency building program bill will be all that will be considered this week.

Mr. TILSON. Up until Wednesday. Calendar Wednesday business will be in order on Wednesday.

Mr. GARNER. I want to go a little farther with the gentleman. There is what is known as the emergency farm appropriation. I wonder if the gentleman expects to consider that this week.

Mr. TILSON. I do not know whether it will be ready or not. If so, it should be considered. That is the reason I did not go farther than Wednesday night in making the arrangements for this week. I did not wish to mislead anybody.

Mr. SNELL. Has it been reported out of the committee yet?

Mr. GARNER. I am informed by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL], the ranking Democrat on the committee, that the bill is ready for report at the present time. I do not see any reason why these emergency matters should not be considered at the earliest possible moment, even to the exclusion of appropriation bills. The Interior bill will take all day in general debate, and I have no criticism of that. It does seem to me that if you have the so-called emergency bill ready by to-morrow, you could very well displace the Interior appropriation bill and take up that bill and complete it at the earliest moment. And if the farm relief bill is ready at that time, then take that up and complete it. I think that these emergency bills should come up even prior to the appropriation bills, because they must be acted on. While making this statement, let me direct the gentleman's attention once more to the Muscle Shoals proposition, and I again ask the gentleman if he has any knowledge as to when the House will be permitted to vote on that bill, if at all.

Mr. TILSON. Does the gentleman wish me to answer both questions at once? I am in entire accord with the gentleman in regard to the consideration of the emergency bills, and for that reason have left the remainder of this week's program open. As soon as these emergency bills are reported I shall make every effort to have them immediately considered.

So far as the Muscle Shoals proposition is concerned, that is in conference, and until some action is taken by the conference committee there is nothing that I can do about it.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I see the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], the chairman of the Rules Committee, is present. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] has declared his helplessness so far as Muscle Shoals is concerned. I assume from his statement last week and his statement to-day that he does not undertake to direct or influence the conference committee. Therefore, we have no idea when, if at all, there will be any report from that committee. Let me propose an inquiry to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. It was reported in the newspapers that the gentleman from New York had said that he proposed to give the House an opportunity to consider the Muscle Shoals question at this session, and the newspapers also reported that the Speaker of the House of Representatives had declared himself likewise; and, if I am not mistaken, they reported the majority leader [Mr. TILSON] as standing pat on the proposition. I can get no information from him, either this week or last week. I would like to know from the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] whether there is any doubt that the House will have an opportunity to consider the Muscle Shoals question at this session.

Mr. SNELL. Is the gentleman going to ask me that question every morning?

Mr. GARNER. I may do it until the gentleman answers it. I think the gentleman ought to be willing to tell the House what he intends to do.

Mr. SNELL. I have not changed my mind on the matter. The gentleman did not expect to get it the first day of the session, did he?

Mr. GARNER. No; but I thought we would get it some time before the holidays.

Mr. SNELL. I do not know whether we will get it out before the holidays or not. As far as I am concerned, I said publicly, and I say to the gentleman now, and I will say the same to him every morning if he desires to ask me the question, that I would like to have a vote on the Muscle Shoals question. I would like to get the proposition settled, and I shall do as much to help settle it as he will. [Applause.]

Mr. GARNER. I wanted to know what was on the gentleman's mind.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman can find what is on my mind every day, if he will only ask me.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill, with Mr. CHINDELOM in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 14675, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 14675) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one hour.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and in doing so to include certain statements by others and other pertinent matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the committee, it is my fortune this morning for the tenth time to present to the House the annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior. I trust I may be pardoned in doing so if I repeat the statement which I made in opening the hearings on the bill. It is somewhat historical or retrospective.

December 12, 1921, as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1923, I opened the hearings on that bill, the first appropriation bill in the history of the Government exclusively for the Department of the Interior. Prior to that time the needs of that department were scattered in various appropriation bills, coming from various committees, as was the case with the other departments, the needs of the Interior Department having been cared for in the sundry civil appropriation bill, the legislative, executive, and judicial, the Indian, and the pension. The 1923 bill was for the first time a bill exclusively for the Interior Department and carrying all the appropriations for that department.

That plan, inaugurated at that time by the late Martin B. Madden, at that time chairman of the Appropriations Committee, whose wise leadership will long continue to influence the administration of the business affairs of our Government, gives to the subcommittee in charge of a department bill the opportunity to study the administration of affairs in that department as a whole, to study the problems in its charge, and to cooperate helpfully in the formulation and execution of its policies. My opportunity to study the problems of one department in the field and across the committee hearing table, continuing thus for 10 years has been unique, and I have found the experience very interesting. The problems of the Interior Department are so largely of a constructive character and so largely influence the future development of our Nation and its resources that it is a privilege to share their study.

It is not too much to say that this committee has contributed many suggestions, and at times effective aid in the solution of those problems. Its recommendations have at times provoked lively controversy in the House, the Senate, or in the country. I am proud to be able to say, however, that, almost without exception, its recommendations have been approved by the House and accepted by the Senate. As I have made my preliminary study of the pending estimates, I have been highly gratified to find that in the field the policies we have suggested have been so generally accepted and desired and important cooperation has resulted.

That first Interior bill subcommittee included besides myself Hon. J. A. Elston, whose dramatic death occurred three days later; Hon. BURTON L. FRENCH, still a member of the subcommittee; Hon. Charles D. Carter, since deceased; and Hon. James F. Byrnes, soon to enter the Senate from his State.

Beginning with the 1924 bill Hon. Frank Murphy has served as a member succeeding Mr. Elston. Beginning with the 1925 bill Hon. Edward T. Taylor has served, succeeding Mr. Byrnes. Beginning with the 1929, bill Hon. WILLIAM W. HASTINGS has served, succeeding Mr. Carter. There have, therefore, been only eight serving on this subcommittee at any time in the 10 years.

I have been very fortunate in having associated with me in the work upon this bill such able, experienced, and conscientious men, and to their advice and assistance, their generous cooperation, and patient forbearance I owe any success that has seemed to be mine in this chairmanship, and as this, the tenth, is to be my last, I desire to publicly acknowledge that cooperation and support. Every action taken by this subcommittee has been unanimous, and cordially supported by us all.

I am proud of the work done by this committee in these many years and appreciative of the cooperation of my colleagues. I am also appreciative of the cooperation we have had in that time from the various bureaus and services in the department.

And I may further say what, I am sure, every chairman in charge of a bill in the Committee on Appropriations would reiterate, that we are all greatly indebted for the

guidance and help and cooperation that we have had at all times from the clerk of the committee, Mr. Marcellus Sheild. There is no man in the whole organization of the Government who understands the business of the United States as well as he does. [Applause.]

I will insert in my remarks a tabulation that will show the annual appropriations under the Department of the Interior, including deficiencies, for the fiscal years 1916 to 1931, and also the appropriations recommended by the committee in the bill before you.

Annual appropriations under the Department of the Interior, including deficiencies, fiscal years 1916-1931
[Exclusive of permanent and indefinite appropriations]

	Indian tribal funds	Indian reimbursable appropriations	All other Indian appropriations	Army and Navy pensions	Civil-service retirement fund	Reclamation	All other Interior Department appropriations	Total
1932 (reported)	\$3,275,963.98	\$2,664,241.00	\$21,759,255.73	(9)	(9)	\$24,146,000.00	\$21,630,800.00	\$72,627,435.71
1931	3,231,032.04	2,309,741.00	13,961,238.74	\$212,500,000.00	\$20,850,000.00	19,721,000.00	23,797,044.00	301,370,055.78
1930	4,728,826.60	1,991,261.00	16,818,613.81	221,000,000.00	20,500,000.00	8,353,000.00	19,855,847.52	293,247,549.93
1929	3,991,202.74	2,485,720.00	13,481,997.11	229,000,000.00	19,950,000.00	14,149,400.00	17,041,967.55	300,130,287.40
1928	2,535,955.00	5,452,125.00	11,044,361.00	267,000,000.00		11,903,800.00	15,851,541.34	313,787,782.34
1927 ¹	2,414,808.00	2,412,500.00	10,525,869.31	193,000,000.00		7,556,000.00	14,121,908.75	230,023,086.06
1926 ²	2,135,010.00	1,589,178.00	13,723,681.55	197,000,000.00		12,349,000.00	20,924,109.00	247,720,978.55
1925	2,612,700.00	1,556,106.08	9,656,420.00	222,590,000.00		11,106,289.00	19,215,518.00	296,737,033.08
1924	2,406,600.00	2,179,850.00	9,458,854.00	253,003,000.00		12,250,000.00	21,598,534.00	300,896,838.00
1923	2,483,573.00	1,041,466.00	9,383,720.00	268,000,000.00		15,075,000.00	22,710,520.00	318,694,279.00
1922	2,716,921.00	1,249,005.00	8,724,170.00	265,000,000.00		20,266,000.00	20,160,758.00	318,116,834.00
1921	1,415,165.00	1,450,830.00	9,268,513.00	279,000,000.00		8,463,000.00	21,972,532.00	321,570,040.00
1920	1,531,817.00	2,173,833.00	9,180,629.00	215,000,000.00		7,300,000.00	24,071,669.00	259,237,948.00
1919	1,750,000.00	2,133,583.00	8,982,753.00	223,000,000.00		9,497,080.00	20,365,644.00	265,729,080.00
1918	1,291,117.00	2,029,500.00	9,818,295.00	183,000,000.00		8,227,000.00	28,396,245.00	232,762,157.00
1917	1,263,250.00	1,921,986.00	9,045,658.00	163,000,000.00		8,884,000.00	18,275,465.00	202,390,359.00
1916	665,000.00	518,740.00	9,253,162.00	164,000,000.00		13,530,000.00	15,120,077.00	203,086,979.00

¹ Includes deficiency for 1927, which was paid from 1928 appropriations.

² Does not include appropriations for the Patent Office and the Bureau of Mines, which have been transferred to the Department of Commerce.

³ Includes \$4,773,160 appropriated for the Patent Office and the Bureau of Mines transferred to the Department of Commerce July 1, 1925.

⁴ Estimates for 1932 for the Pension Bureau and civil-service retirement fund will be contained in the independent offices bill owing to the transfer of these items to the Veterans' Administration.

⁵ Includes \$1,218,000 for medical relief of and education of natives in Alaska, heretofore appropriated for under the office of education.

⁶ Includes \$10,660,000 for the Boulder Dam project, not from the reclamation fund.

⁷ Includes \$15,000,000 for the Boulder Dam project, not from the reclamation fund.

This bill embraces all the annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, the estimates for such annual appropriations totaling \$69,392,711.73.

In addition to the regular annual appropriations the estimated permanent and indefinite appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 aggregate \$15,952,500, making the total of the estimates for the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$85,345,211.73.

The permanent annual appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continuing as such until modified or discontinued.

The total regular annual appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1931, including \$11,467,600 in the second deficiency act, 1930, amounted to \$62,911,623.74.

The amount recommended to be appropriated in this bill is \$68,552,006.73, which is \$5,640,382.99 more than the 1931 appropriations and \$340,705 less than the Budget estimates for 1932.

I may say that the increase for 1932 compared with 1931, amounting to \$5,640,000, is chiefly accounted for by the increased appropriation for the construction of the Boulder Canyon project. For the current year, through a deficiency item, there was appropriated \$10,660,000 to commence the construction of that great project, which is to cost something like \$150,000,000, to be completed in seven or eight years. The current bill carries \$15,000,000 for the continuation of that work. In a general way that increase of \$5,000,000 accounts for the increase in the current bill.

In my discussion of the bill I have in mind to discuss somewhat the general policies that obtained in the making up of the bill rather than attempt to discuss all the great multitude of items in the bill.

NO SALARY INCREASES

The bill carries in section 3 the same language with reference to increases of salary as the House adopted in its consideration of the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill. It reads as follows:

SEC. 3. No appropriation in this act for the fiscal year 1932 shall be used during such fiscal year to increase the compensation of any position within the grade to which such position has been allocated under the classification act of 1923, as amended, nor to increase the compensation of any position in the field service, the pay of which is adjustable to correspond so far as may be practicable to the rates established by such act as amended for the departmental service in the District of Columbia.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, with an appropriation of nearly \$25,000,000, bulks very largely in the total expenditures under this bill, and if you care to examine our hearings, you will find that the consideration of its needs bulks very largely in those hearings. The hearings at pages 702 and following give an itemization of the expenditures the last fiscal year in considerable detail.

INDIAN POPULATION

There are in the United States something like 340,000 Indians. Of that number, some 212,000 are wards of the Government, and hence our concern here in the matter of appropriations in the main is with those who are wards of the Government. I think, though it is not always true, sometimes there are Indians who by reason of this periodical haste of uplifters to remove the Indians from this "bureaucratic domination" and to give them control of their own property have had their restrictions removed, and having been given that free right to sell their property and lands, within a very brief period they have availed themselves of that privilege, sold their lands, and have become dependent on the communities in which they live or on the State or Nation. There are occasionally counties—I have in mind one in North Dakota, where I studied the situation a few years ago—where, with a total population of 10,000, the county was really bankrupt. They had been spending from \$10,000 to \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year for the relief of Indians; Indians who were no longer restricted in their rights; Indians who had been given the same right to care for their property or to alienate it as any white man; Indians who had the right to vote and legally had been placed in the same position as any whites in those counties.

You can readily understand what a terrific burden it would be on any county, with a total population of 10,000, and with very limited taxable sources, to spend ten or fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in the relief of such Indians, and, while we must be careful about any wholesale policy of providing for nonrestricted Indians, as we do for restricted Indians, it has also seemed to me very proper that when we have hospital facilities in such a county, we might well cooperate by at least receiving in such hospital already established, and at no great additional expense, Indians who were entirely dependent and in need of aid.

There are only 212,000 Indians who are wards of the Government. Of those 212,000, quite a percentage have property of their own. Quite a percentage have an income

that will, in whole or in part, provide for their own support. Of that number, of course, as you go down the scale, the less the amount of property they own, the less money they have for their own support, the larger in the class. But this 212,000 includes some who have enough money for their own support, and others who have enough land, if they would only avail themselves of their opportunity and till their acres and work to take care of their own support; and others whose money is sufficient only in part.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE INDIANS

Now, with that picture as to numbers, let me call your attention to the fact that this bill carries for Indians in the United States something over \$23,000,000, to be exact \$23,205,496.73, for Indians of the United States. There is in addition \$1,218,000 for the natives of Alaska.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield? I do not want to interrupt the gentleman if it will interfere.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not mind a question directed to the matter I am discussing.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Is there any offset for this amount of \$23,000,000 or \$25,000,000 which we spend? Do we get some income from the properties?

Mr. CRAMTON. We do not get any income from their properties, strictly speaking. The amount I mentioned is an expenditure from the Federal Treasury. In addition to that, the bill authorizes something like \$3,275,000 additional of Indian funds for their benefit. Of this \$23,000,000 for the Indians of the United States, approximately \$20,000,000 is a gratuity, an outright expenditure which never comes back to the Treasury. There are in addition to that included in the \$23,000,000, \$2,664,241 of what we call reimbursable appropriations. Those are appropriations made from the Treasury for the benefit of the Indians and by the terms of the appropriation act are to be reimbursed at some more or less indefinite time by the Indians to the Treasury.

These reimbursable items are of two classes. Those that will be reimbursed and those that never will be. There was a time when in the Indian appropriation bills it was the custom to try to ease an item through the House, get its passage by putting in the word "reimbursable," even when everybody was very sure it never would be reimbursed. Two or three years ago our committee established a policy absolutely against that, so that in this bill, all of that \$2,664,241 we hope, more or less strongly, will be reimbursed. Some of it we are sure will be reimbursed. Some of it, in the mutations of time, probably will not be.

So that the expenditures from the Treasury that are never coming back are above \$20,000,000.

The following tabulation shows the very rapid increase in these appropriations for Indians in the United States, and not including Alaska, during the time I have had to do with this bill:

	Reimbursable appropriations	Gratuity appropriations	Total Indian appropriations
1923.....	\$1,041,466.00	\$9,383,720.00	\$10,425,186.00
1924.....	2,179,850.00	9,458,854.00	11,638,704.00
1925.....	1,556,108.08	9,656,420.00	11,212,528.08
1926.....	1,589,178.00	13,723,681.55	15,312,859.55
1927.....	2,412,500.00	10,525,869.31	12,938,369.31
1928.....	5,452,125.00	11,044,361.00	16,496,486.00
1929.....	2,485,720.00	13,481,997.11	15,967,717.11
1930.....	1,991,261.00	16,818,613.81	18,809,874.81
1931.....	2,309,441.00	20,053,989.74	22,363,430.74
1932 (estimated).....	2,694,241.00	20,541,255.73	23,235,496.73

The following table gives a comparison of the division of the regular and deficiency appropriations for 1930 and 1931 and the estimates for 1932:

	Appropriations, 1930	Appropriations, 1931	Estimates, 1932
General purposes.....	\$2,010,195.40	\$2,329,708.74	\$2,232,975.73
Industrial assistance.....	1,305,000.00	1,624,000.00	1,785,500.00
Irrigation and water development.....	1,299,954.41	1,445,441.00	2,207,341.00
Education.....	9,173,500.00	10,365,250.00	11,180,775.00
Conservation of health.....	3,115,100.00	3,411,000.00	4,064,680.00
Support of Indians.....	1,594,560.00	1,768,560.00	1,839,620.00
Miscellaneous.....	288,520.00	327,020.00	305,020.00
Total.....	18,794,820.81	21,270,979.74	23,615,911.73

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS DOUBLED IN 10 YEARS

I have, perhaps, had about as much newspaper abuse as any Member of this House, originating with discredited propagandists who could not dictate to me, growing out of the charge that I have been unfair to the Indians, which may seem surprising to you in view of the fact that the first year I was chairman of this subcommittee the total appropriations for the Indian Service were \$10,425,186, as against about \$23,000,000 for the Indians in this bill that is now before the House.

Now, at the risk of being further assailed as an enemy of the Indians I want to direct the thought of the House to the proposition that with something less than 200,000 Indians dependent upon the Government of the United States in any degree, it seems to me we have about reached the limit we ought to contemplate as to Federal funds for the aid of the Indians, keeping in mind the Treasury of the United States has so many demands upon it that not every proposal that has appeal can be accepted.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. How many Indians are there?

Mr. CRAMTON. There are, as I remember, about 212,000 wards, but of that number there are a number who have funds to take care of themselves.

There are those who are promising you from time to time the immediate settlement of the Indian problem. There are those who would give you the impression that in all the past years we have done nothing as far as the Government is concerned; that we are just starting, but it is not going to take long to finish the job. But I say to you we have done much, marked progress has been made, the job must be continued, and the end of the job is not yet in sight.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

The Indian problem is a complicated problem. I have sometimes said, "There is not one Indian problem; there are 200,000 Indian problems."

Any of you who have children in your families have discovered long ago that each one is a problem, and that there is enough difference between the children of the same parents so that each child is different from the others and his problem is different from the other problems.

So it is with the Indians. No two Indians are identical. The method of treatment for one does not succeed with another. Especially is this true and more readily will it be appreciated when I remind you that these Indians are divided into a great number of tribes, scattered though a great empire of country, chiefly in the western United States. There is no more difference between a Scotchman and a Slav, between a German and an Italian than there is between a Navajo and a Flathead or between a Pima and a Sioux, and still the idealists in the East class them all as Indians. They think it is only one problem and that we ought to be able to lay down one rule of administration that would solve these 200,000 problems and fix now a date when the job would be done.

The Pima, never a warrior, but an agriculturalist and irrigationist, a thousand years ago or more. The Sioux, a warrior, and even during these days, 30 or 40 years after their last battle at Wounded Knee, with broad acres about them, disinclined to till the soil and provide for their families as they well might. The Navajos, with thousands of acres of arid or semiarid lands, tending their flocks and following the water from month to month through the season, a tribe for whom we have done perhaps the least of any of the tribes, or certainly among the least, they never were the recipients of rations, but they are showing as much promise as any tribe in their development and advancement. The Flatheads, living in the northern climes, with no thought of herds or of agriculture, not in a class with the Sioux as warriors but possessed of great forests and power opportunities and opportunities for agriculture, if they would only see fit to embrace the opportunities they have.

The problem, then, is not one problem but many problems. But the problem is further complicated by the fact that in the mind of the average American—say of one

hundred million of our population—the Indian is a figure of romance. They do not see the Indian as he is. They do not know the Indian as he is. He is a creature of their imagination from all their reading of literature and from the pictures the idealists have painted.

Some resent the idea of changing the Indian. There have been definite movements engineered by those who profit from the Indian as he is, writers and artists who find, for instance, the Pueblo of to-day, or the Navajo of to-day, or the Sioux of to-day, in their Indian garb offering fit and interesting subjects for the brush of the painter or for the pen of the writer, and they have urged that this picture be not disturbed.

To my mind, the Indian of America can no more expect to live as his grandfather lived than I can expect to live as did my grandfather, who migrated into wild Michigan, carrying with him his bride in an ox wagon. Times change, and without wearying you with a discussion of this problem, let me venture the expression of my opinion that the solution of the Indian problem—these many Indian problems—lies in the same direction as does the solution of the problem in your family for each of your children. You want to prepare those children to take their places in America as citizens of this Nation, prepared to render their proper service in the work of the future. Such is the Indian problem, that he shall in time to come be fit to render his part as an Indian citizen, but nevertheless as an American citizen, bearing his responsibility and caring for himself rather than being the subject of governmental care.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE INDIAN

The difficulty in working that out is that there are about 100,000,000 people who never saw an Indian and they have only their idealistic ideas. So from time to time there come along organizers, lobbyists, and secretaries who make themselves jobs by organizing associations to protect these Indians. They go to these 100,000,000 people who do not know the Indian, but who universally are actuated by a desire to see that the Indian has all that is coming to him, and they raise funds and they build organizations. I am not speaking of all organizations. I am speaking of the undesirable class. In time they get to the point where, if they admit the Government of the United States is doing what it ought to do for the Indian, they have admitted themselves out of a job, and this undesirable class is never going to admit that. Hence, whatever the Government does, however wise its administration and however generous its expenditures, there will be complaint from such that the Government is still abusing the Indians.

There are other organizations that render an excellent service and our committee's door has always been open to them and we have cooperated with them.

I will refer now to such an organization. At times I have referred to certain organizations in this House in an uncomplimentary way. There is, at the present time, a work participated in by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who, having a membership in every State where there are Indians, as well as in other States, are in a position to and are rendering a very helpful service, not apparently with any desire of projecting themselves into the limelight or holding a job, but from a sincere desire to help the Indians. They have valuable contacts in the field, in fact have some clubs with entirely Indian membership. For several years, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, of New York, we have had confidence in their integrity and their fairness and the sanity of their purposes, and have many valuable suggestions from them. Mrs. Smith spends a great deal of her time in the field visiting reservations and in contact with the officials here in Washington.

Serving also on that committee is Mrs. Weigel, of Colorado, who has been appointed by the governor of that State, Indian commissioner for the State.

THE GRAFT OF OLD NO LONGER PRESENT

There was a time when the Indian Service in the field was honeycombed with graft; men in those days, remote from the telegraph, remote from the railroad, and with limited

control from Washington, exploited the funds of the Government. But that day is passed. There is a surprising minimum of dishonest dealings in the Indian Service in the field, when you remember how widespread are its activities. To my attention have come in 10 years almost no cases of that dishonesty. From time to time there will be cases where an official of the service does not render most efficient service. But what can you expect in such a far-flung service as this? I am sure of this, that with the increases in salaries that have been made there is a marked increase in the capacity of the personnel; but in saying that I do not want to appear to reflect on many of the old-timers whom you, Judge EVANS, have known and other men here have known, who have rendered honest service and efficient service far beyond any salaries that were paid.

INDIANS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Has the bureau ever tried the plan of using as agents Indians who have gone through school; and if so, how does that work out?

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman will find that we have touched on that in our hearings. Generally speaking, the Indian Service tries to give preference to Indians for employment. Just at the moment I only think of one Indian superintendent, and that is an Indian who happens to have the name of Burns, upon the Red Lake Chippewa Reservation. In the hearings we developed the situation as to their right to use Indians under the civil service. Of course, most of the personnel in the higher places comes under the civil service, and they have the right, if there is an Indian on the eligible list, to give that Indian preference for the position even if he is not one of the three highest. Our committee in its hearings went as far as it could, and we met with a very responsive attitude on the part of the bureau. However high the position, if there is an Indian who is qualified he is to be given the preference.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Does the employment of Indians work out well?

Mr. CRAMTON. There are a large number of them in the Indian Service. They are employed as teachers in the schools, as nurses, and as disciplinarians in many important positions. They are as a rule making good, some in marked degree. With the passage of time and the increase in educational facilities there will be an increased number in the higher positions.

WHERE INCREASES ARE CHIEFLY SPENT

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I want to say to the gentleman that I certainly have enjoyed his talk about these Indians. The question which occurred to me is: What causes this remarkable increase from \$10,000,000 in 1921 or 1922 to \$23,000,000 at the present time?

Mr. CRAMTON. That increase has not been, I may say, in any degree in the strictly administrative side. It has been in expenditures for benefit of the Indians and mainly under one of three heads. First, industrial assistance, the buying of lands and the development of water supplies, and the reimbursable items under which an Indian may borrow money with which to buy seeds, tools, sheep, goats, or cows, and repays the loan in five years. That is one reimbursable item that is reimbursed. Secondly, for education, which is over half of this appropriation now, and, thirdly, for health.

There has been a very marked increase in the latter appropriation each year brought about by reason of the fact that there have been a number of new hospitals erected, and, of course, as each new hospital is erected that increases the cost of maintenance. And I may say that within that 10 years just about marks the time when the Indian, generally speaking, has become generally willing to trust himself to the white man's doctor instead of relying entirely upon his medicine men.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Are these Indians who are in the service in the capacity of teachers and otherwise of full blood, or Indians with white blood?

Mr. CRAMTON. Both. I have seen many a full blood who rendered splendid service.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR INDIANS

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Is any provision made for giving the Indians higher education so as to train them for doctors?

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not know that we are in any hurry this afternoon, so I imagine I may as well answer each question as it is asked, as I may not reach it later. Generally speaking, the effort is for the fundamentals of education. Naturally, that is the most widespread now, but gradually the schools are being pushed up until many of them are in the tenth grade and occasionally we find one in the twelfth grade.

The opportunities to go beyond that are these: I am one that believes that the States in which these Indians live have a responsibility equal to that of the Federal Government, and they have a very selfish interest in the development of these Indians, because a State that has 100,000 Indians in it, the future development of that State in part is wrapped up with those Indians. So the States have a responsibility and, sometimes, they meet that responsibility very well. For instance, at Riverside, Calif., there is a Federal boarding school for Indians and those Indians come from several different States. The people of Riverside have a junior college as well as a high school and they are so broadgauged—I was told this several years ago and I suppose it continues—that any child maintained at that Indian boarding school, even though he may have come from Nevada or New Mexico, he is admitted to the high school or the junior college in Riverside without any payment of tuition. He can live there at Riverside and attend the junior college.

The number necessarily will be limited, but there is that opportunity. The same thing is true in North Dakota at Wahpeton, where we have a boarding school and the State has an industrial college across the road, and there they not only waive tuition but furnish the books and everything. So an Indian boy who is attending Wahpeton school can live there and go across the road and get his education from the State.

In the deficiency bill last year was first carried an item which is repeated in this bill. This is the first time it has been in the regular bill.

That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

This first came to our attention last year when the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHNEIDER] had certain Menominees express a desire to do something like this. The Menominees as a tribe have several million dollars. This was industrial assistance along a little different line, so we have extended it to Treasury appropriations as well. Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, chairman of the Indian welfare committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, urged the need of this also. For the current year, by reason of such an item, the hearings will show that two Indians are attending institutions, I think one to study nursing and one to study agriculture.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. I framed the question particularly because the gentleman made some reference to the fact that Indians were submitting to the treatment of outside doctors rather than their own tribal medicine men. It is a psychological fact that the Indians and most aborigines are suspicious, I believe, of doctors, and it would be of advantage to the Government in reservations to have Indians trained to become regular doctors, it would seem.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. While we are on the question of higher education, a great many people in the United States have the idea that an Indian who graduated from Carlisle had a higher education.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. And the question is often asked, "Why is it these men who graduated from Carlisle were not doctors or lawyers?" As a matter of fact, a man who graduated from Carlisle merely received a high-school education. That is the fact, although a great many people do not appreciate it. So we have now only two Indians that are going to college, according to the gentleman's statement.

Mr. CRAMTON. Two that I know of who are going to college under this language. There are some studying under this provision urged by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT]:

That not to exceed \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for educating Indian youth in stock raising at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station at Miles City, Mont.

Mr. ARENTZ. And there are very few Indians who get beyond high school?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

WORLD WAR SERVICE OF INDIANS

Mr. FINLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. FINLEY. In the World War has the gentleman any information as to how many Indians were enlisted in the service?

Mr. CRAMTON. I can not answer the gentleman's question exactly, but as I have gone about the West I have been impressed by the wonderful service rendered by the Indians in the World War, and once I did start an effort to get a tabulation of the information which the gentleman has asked, but I have not been able to get it. I think I can say that in the number in the service and in the number of fatalities, I presume the Indian population contributed in excess to the general average.

Mr. REED of New York. That statement is true.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Mr. CRAMTON. Now I have said that the appropriation is chiefly used for industrial assistance, for education, and for health. I have said something about the way in which the money is expended for industrial assistance. Sometimes you look at it from one side of the picture and it seems hopeless to ever expect an Indian to be an agriculturist. And yet, on the other hand, sometimes when you look at the other side of the picture it is highly encouraging.

I remember in Oklahoma a few years ago I was with Mr. Bunting, and we went about to the lands of the Indians under his care—Kiowas and Comanches, as I recollect—and I was greatly interested by their zeal in using their money in building homes. If time permitted I would like to amplify that. It was very encouraging.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS

Now I have discussed education somewhat. I would call to your attention generally the policy with reference to the education of Indian children.

The first thought prevailed for several years and is emphasized now, that the Indian children are best educated in the public schools along with white children. That is done where it is feasible.

There are at the present time a total of 25,500 children for whom we are paying tuition in local public schools.

The fairness of that appears from the fact that the Indians pay no tax on their property and in many cases it would be financially impossible for them to be cared for in the public schools except without paying tuition.

There are many other children in the public schools for whom no tuition is paid where it is not possible to put them in public schools for the reason that there may be no school accessible or that they may not be in a condition so that they could go to public school. The next thing is the day school on an Indian reservation maintained by the Govern-

ment. Then where it is not possible for them to go to public school there is a boarding school on the Indian reservation.

Then comes the nonreservation boarding school to gather up the children from all reservations—schools better equipped, and they offer more facilities for the education of the children.

So altogether there are in the United States 79,534 children of school age under the jurisdiction of the bureau and 68,220 attending school under Federal or State supervision.

The total expenditure from the Treasury for education is \$11,726,000, which is an increase of \$537,060 above the current year. This amount maintains 12,420 children in non-reservation boarding schools specifically appropriated for at a total cost of \$5,500,000; 8,250 children in reservation boarding schools; 3,900 children in boarding schools conducted by other agencies than the Federal Government; 875 children in special institutions for defectives; 4,000 children in day schools maintained by the Federal Government and 25,500 children for whom tuition in local public schools is paid by the Federal Government, a total of 54,945 children; 4,000 children in Alaska in day schools and 500 children in Alaska in boarding schools, a total of 4,500 children. There are in the United States 79,534 children of school age under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of whom 68,220 attend school under Federal or State supervision. In Alaska there are 7,500 children, of whom 4,500 have school facilities.

Sixty-eight thousand out of seventy-nine thousand is a good percentage when you consider the remote places in which many of them live.

INDIAN HEALTH

Now as to the conservation of health the bill carries \$4,494,000, which is an increase of \$814,239 above the appropriation for the current year, and \$109,800 above the Budget estimate.

This allowance for health has been practically increasing as it has become more and more possible to induce the Indian to submit to the use of health facilities.

Each year for several years a number of hospitals and sanatoria have been built, and, of course, each year as more hospitals and sanatoria have been built, the next year there is an increased appropriation for maintenance, with the increased bed capacity. This year we meet that increased need and then provide for the construction of three new hospitals. Two of them have 100 beds each. These are sanatoria for tuberculosis, one at Albuquerque for the Pueblos, of whom, as I recall, there are some 11,000 within reaching distance, and 100 beds for the Sioux in the tubercular sanitarium at Pierre. There is also a new hospital on the Southern Ute Reservation at Ignacio, to serve both the boarding school there and the Indians on that reservation, as well as some Navajos within reaching distance.

The three great disease problems that confront the Indian are trachoma, tuberculosis, and venereal disease. This committee several years ago went above the Budget estimate and gave the first sum to enable them in an organized way to fight the spread of trachoma, an eye disease, and that work has been continued and is under way. There have been constant increases in the appropriation to care for the tubercular. Each hospital that we have put up when we built a new hospital we have insisted shall be sufficient to meet the needs at the time of its building, and that need has generally been held to include special wards for the tubercular, special wards for the treatment of venereal disease, and special wards for obstetrical cases. There is no more strictly worth-while service that can be rendered on any Indian reservation than to provide an obstetrical ward in an Indian hospital.

CLINICAL SURVEY

Our committee has been so interested in attacking this problem of disease among the Indians in a fundamental way that we have inserted in this bill this new item:

For a clinical survey of tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, \$75,000: *Provided*, That in conducting such survey the cooperation of such State and other organizations engaged in similar work shall be enlisted

wherever practicable and where services of physicians, nurses, or other persons are donated their travel and other expenses may be paid from this appropriation.

Such clinical studies have been made heretofore. Understand, a clinical study means that in each case the individual Indian is before the doctor and is examined as to whether he has a disease; and if so, to get some idea as to the progress of that disease. States have been appropriating money. As I recall, Oregon, Wisconsin, Montana, Minnesota have all made appropriations for such study, and they asked the Federal Government to cooperate in the way indicated by paying traveling expenses of their personnel, but the bureau have not been able to meet fully all such invitations. The committee proposes that we not only meet such requests from any State interested but that we have one or two units of our own proceeding with that study and that it be continued for several years until practically complete.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the committee considered in that connection the feasibility of utilizing the Public Health Service for this work?

Mr. CRAMTON. It would not be feasible. Of course it will be in cooperation with the Public Health Service, as I have said, the head of the Indian health service being from the Public Health Service. If we were to set this up under the Public Health Service we would have to give them the money, and it is better in this bill to have it under the Indian Service. The result of such a survey means to give us definite information as to the health needs of the Indians. When these reports come in I hope they will include all the facts, and in that case it will be demonstrated that not all of the disease encountered can be met solely by Government appropriations. For instance, I have in mind one State, but as there are Members from that State present I shall not mention the name of the State.

But there is an Indian reservation in that State, and in the counties adjacent to that reservation law enforcement is a thing of the past. Houses of ill fame, places of the most disreputable character, flourish in white communities adjacent to that Indian reservation. However, much money we spend for the treatment of venereal disease on that reservation, or however many years we continue the expenditure, as long as the white communities adjacent to that Indian reservation do not realize their responsibility to enforce the law and protect these Indians likewise, our money will be thrown away.

So I stated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs when he was before the committee, that not only this study should be made but we hope the report resulting from such clinical survey on any reservation would not only state what the disease conditions were which they found there but would state something of the surrounding conditions. And that when condition was found, as I have referred to in a certain State, the first step would be to secure the cooperation of the officials of that State, and if that effort did not succeed, the Indian Service would owe it to the country to tell the country exactly what the conditions are which they have encountered in that State and the lack of cooperation, in the hope that possibly knowledge of the country being focused upon that situation, local officers might be willing to live up to their responsibility as well as urge the Federal Government to perform its responsibility.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Is that not analogous, very much, to a military camp, and has not the Indian Service the same authority as a military camp, to send out their patrol to protect the Indians?

Mr. CRAMTON. No. I think they have no authority. They certainly have no authority over anyone but the Indians, and it is certainly not feasible to chaperon the Indians every time they go out.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I think that is true as to military authority.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think they could hardly do that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the picture, the reservation is not in the same State as where these vile conditions pertain?

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the same State?

Mr. CRAMTON. Absolutely.

Mr. STAFFORD. I got the impression that it was just across the border.

Mr. CRAMTON. It happens to be one of the States where we hear most about what the Federal Government ought to do.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the committee considered in that connection the advisability of making appropriations for this character of service contingent upon conditions being removed from the environs of the reservations?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will say that that State is one of the States which, in health matters, as far as State administration goes, cooperates very well.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed one hour.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may conclude his remarks, subject to the order made in the House upon going into committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut that the gentleman from Michigan may continue his remarks and conclude the same, subject to the order made in the House with reference to the division of time?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. To make clear my answer to the gentleman from Wisconsin, it happens that in the State I speak of, the health authorities are very fine about cooperating in the health of the Indians, but the trouble comes from the local authorities adjacent to the Indian reservation. These surveys will make a study when that reservation is reached. Manifestly, in one year we can not reach them all anyway, and we hope it will continue for several years. This will only get the foundation facts on which other things can be built.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. My thought was that we might place a limitation on the appropriation for the reservation, which would compel the local municipal authorities to do their duty in wiping out the vile conditions.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think that eventually will come. I think not in that way, perhaps, but through a definite statement by the Indian Service—a public statement of the difficulties they encounter. I think first there should be preliminary negotiations.

Mr. SWICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. SWICK. Since the Indians have accepted the medical service of the white doctors, has there been any appreciable decrease in their death rate?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reliable statistics have been very difficult to obtain, but I am certain of this, that so greatly have the health facilities increased in the last 10 years, and so greatly has the willingness of the Indian to avail himself of those facilities increased that there must be a material betterment of their health. Of course, they have not all yet come to the point where they will pass up the medicine man for the doctor, but there is a great tendency in that direction and an improvement of conditions. I think that now we are getting to the point where we are getting actual statistics, whereas before they had some much-heralded guesses given the country.

Naturally the health of the Indians is the primary object in view, money in appropriations will not alone solve the problem. Such surrounding conditions as I have mentioned that increase the prevalence of venereal disease must be improved. And the Indian must learn to do his part. This is especially true in tuberculosis. As long as the Indian has his idea of the way to live, and lives under conditions that make him more susceptible to tuberculosis, we can not do much with them. As to trachoma, we have made marked advances. I was told of one community in one State where

the Indians are now found free from trachoma and there is a prevalence of it among the whites. We will have to start a campaign pretty soon to insist upon whites cleaning up their trachoma for fear the Indians will catch it. On the other hand, an Indian reservation in which the destructive diseases are largely prevalent is a danger center for the white population of the State as well.

ROADS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

We have increased the item for building roads which has been carried at \$250,000. The bill proposes making it \$500,000 for the current year. There is general legislation supporting it, the idea being not to necessarily create a great system of roads, but to give relief to the Indians through employment, and at the same time secure roads for their benefit. In part it is similar to the employment problem that is discussed now generally as to the Nation. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year scattered among many reservations, some of them as large as a State, is not a large amount, and with the present condition of the country, an increase to \$500,000 is desirable. In the expenditure of this only Indians can be employed as labor except for supervision and engineering.

This road-construction program is not to be confused with much-discussed road-building programs upon the public lands to tie in with important highways. The Oddie-Colton bill has opened the way for such projects even across Indian reservations. Under the item I have mentioned in this bill the primary purpose is to serve the Indians rather than surrounding areas or communities.

NATIVES IN ALASKA

For a number of years the efforts of the Federal Government in behalf of the natives of Alaska through education and medical relief have been conducted by the Office of Education. That bureau has no other administrative functions, and it was urged before our committee that it be relieved of this unrelated responsibility.

At page 582 of the hearings Doctor Cooper, Commissioner of Education, quotes from his 1930 report the general principles governing the reorganization of the Office of Education, saying in part:

That the administrative responsibilities gradually accruing to the commissioner and his staff over a period of some 40 years, and arising in particular from the education and medical relief of natives in Alaska, should be transferred to other officials as rapidly as possible.

It was the belief of the committee that this work is closely akin to the general work of the bureau and that the best interests of the Government and the natives alike would be served by transferring the work to that bureau.

The act of January 27, 1905 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 169), provides:

The education of Eskimos and Indians in Alaska shall remain under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, and schools for and among the Eskimos and Indians of Alaska shall be provided for by an annual appropriation, and the Eskimos and Indian children of Alaska shall have the same right to be admitted to any Indian boarding school as the Indian children in the States or Territories of the United States.

It will be noted that the law does not place this responsibility upon the Office of Education but upon the Secretary of the Interior. Hence, in the pending bill your committee have included, under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an appropriation for education of the natives of Alaska in the following language:

Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to provide for support and education of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska. * * *

The opinion of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, the Secretary of the Interior, with reference to this change being sought, he wrote as follows, approving the proposal:

I have been advised by Mr. Burlew of the proposal of your committee to transfer the appropriation for the educational and medical work of the office of education in Alaska to the Office of Indian Affairs, and wish you to know that this transfer would meet with my unqualified approval. As you may know, Commissioner Cooper and I have both been interested in reducing the administrative work of the office of education to a minimum. Consequently, I

am pleased to indorse the proposal to transfer the administrative function of handling the natives of Alaska to the Indian Office, where I believe it will merge logically and practically with the work now being performed there. There would be many advantages, and I believe the organization of the Indian Office will lend itself effectively to the consolidation from the start. The Public Health Service is now cooperating with that bureau, and the plan of organization of the various functions such as health, education, industries, employment, and finance, should enable us to exercise more effective supervision of the work in Alaska than is possible under the present arrangement.

Therein he very forcibly justifies the proposed transfer. Doctor Wilbur further says:

You may be assured that the favorable action of your committee on this proposal will receive my full cooperation and support.

I feel sure that approval of this change by Congress will mean better administration, more systematic consideration of the problems of the Alaska natives, and at the same time will result in a more nearly ideal organization in the Office of Education.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The total which this bill carries from the reclamation fund is \$6,971,000. There are no new projects inaugurated in the new appropriations in this bill. In addition to the new appropriations shown in the bill, there are reappropriations amounting to \$3,656,000, as shown in the following letter and table:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
December 8, 1930.

HON. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CRAMTON: In response to your telephone request I am inclosing herewith statement of the estimated unexpended balances of prior years' appropriations to be continued available during the fiscal year 1932.

The estimates are based on the best information that we have at present regarding expenditures under the appropriations, e. g., under the Yakima project, \$1,375,000 is stated as the unexpended balance for the Cle Elum Reservoir. Should construction work begin in the near future this unexpended balance will probably be decreased somewhat. The same is true for the Kennewick Highlands unit of the Yakima project. The unexpended balance is shown as \$640,000. It is probable that some of this appropriation will be expended if we are successful in negotiating a contract during the present fiscal year with the Kennewick irrigation district.

I trust that the information given is what you desire.

Very truly yours,

ELWOOD MEAD, Commissioner.

Statement of estimated unexpended balances of prior years' appropriations to be continued available during the fiscal year 1932

Project or item	Fiscal year from which amount is to be continued available			
	1928	1930	1931	Total
Examination and inspection of projects			\$20,000	\$20,000
Operation and maintenance of reserved works			50,000	50,000
Boise project, Idaho		\$30,000	280,000	310,000
Minidoka project, Idaho			300,000	300,000
Sun River project, Montana			100,000	100,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas			28,000	28,000
Baker project, Oregon			250,000	250,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California			4,000	4,000
Salt Lake Basin project, Utah:				
First division			25,000	25,000
Second division			300,000	300,000
Yakima project, Washington:				
Cle Elum storage			1,375,000	1,375,000
Kittitas division			100,000	100,000
Kennewick Highlands unit			640,000	640,000
Riverton project, Wyoming			30,000	30,000
Shoshone project, Wyoming			22,000	22,000
Secondary projects			75,000	75,000
Refunds of construction charges	\$27,000			27,000
Total	27,000	30,000	3,599,000	3,656,000

PROGRESS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION

An interesting picture of the progress of Federal reclamation was presented in the hearings by the Commissioner of Reclamation, Doctor Mead (p. 147):

In general, conditions on the projects have been excellent. The area irrigated in 1929 with water from Government works was 2,718,130 acres, an increase of 41,030 acres over that of 1928. The area cropped was 2,705,240 acres, an increase of 23,970 acres. The total value of crops was \$161,179,880, an increase of \$17,608,810. This is 80 per cent of the total construction expenditure on works which provide water.

There are on the Federal projects 39,970 irrigated farms, with a population of 157,088; 214 cities and towns, with a population of 473,073; 686 schools; 713 churches; and 130 banks, with deposits of \$145,386,400, and 245,181 project and nonproject depositors.

Payments of construction charges during the fiscal year 1930 amounted to \$3,231,522.07, cash and credits, a decrease of \$1,156,281 compared with the previous year. Payments of operation and maintenance charges amounted to \$1,651,096.76, cash and credits, a decrease of \$269,403.81. Miscellaneous collections—water rentals, power and light, etc.—increased from \$1,289,848 in 1929 to \$1,416,295 in 1930.

The per cent of payments of total construction charges due decreased from 96.9 per cent on June 30, 1929, to 96 per cent on June 30, 1930, a delinquency of only 4 per cent. This increase in delinquency is due mainly to the Salt River project being delinquent in the payment of the 1929 installment in excess of \$600,000, and the failure of the Uncompahgre project to meet its obligations for the past two years. The repayments on all other projects with the exception of the King Hill project in Idaho and the Umatilla project in Oregon show a good condition.

The per cent of payments of total operation and maintenance charges due increased from 97.9 per cent on June 30, 1929, to 98.1 per cent on June 30, 1930, a delinquency of 1.9 per cent.

Taking the accounts as a whole the results are very gratifying, and the marked improvement indicates that the general readjustment of the financial relations between the Government and the water users as embodied in new or supplemental contracts are such that irrigation charges are generally being paid.

The amount expended for construction during the fiscal year 1930 was \$8,611,400, compared with \$7,898,300 the previous year. It is estimated that \$8,000,000 will be expended for construction in 1931, and estimates of appropriations for 1932 contemplates a construction expenditure of about the same amount.

During the year three important dams were completed; namely, Gibson storage dam on the Sun River project, Montana; Easton diversion dam on the Kittitas division of the Yakima project, Washington; and Harper diversion dam on the Vale project, Oregon.

Taking the three dams as a whole, the actual cost was about 14 per cent less than the estimated cost.

Three large dams were under construction: Owyhee Dam on the Owyhee project, Oregon-Idaho; Echo Dam on the Salt Lake Basin project, Utah; and Deadwood Dam on the Payette division of the Boise project, Idaho.

The Owyhee Dam is being constructed by the General Construction Co. at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000. Contract was awarded in June, 1928, and the dam is about 42 per cent completed.

Contract for the construction of Echo Dam was awarded to the A. Guthrie Co. in November, 1927, for completion in April, 1930. The dam is 98.5 per cent completed.

Deadwood Dam is being constructed under a contract awarded to the Utah Construction Co. in July, 1929. Good progress is being made and the dam is about 90 per cent completed.

The financial statement presented by Doctor Mead (p. 153, Hearings) shows that about \$190,000,000 has been spent in construction of projects, of which about \$41,000,000 had become due prior to June 30, and of that amount 96 per cent has been paid and nearly \$150,000,000 is not now due.

IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS POLICY

The repayment of that \$150,000,000 to the reclamation fund is of paramount importance to the West. The reclamation fund draws its money in part from certain proceeds from sale and leasing of the public lands. Those proceeds are not what they were a few years ago, because of the slump in oil. The fund also receives these repayments of money advanced from the fund for construction or for operation and maintenance. The fund was established as a revolving fund for the development of the public-land States. It can benefit those States and the Nation in proportion as it does revolve. At first the money advanced was to be repaid in 10 years, then the law said 20 years. Now repayment is required in 40 years, and some projects have contracts under which they pay each year 5 per cent of the gross crop returns, and that has been estimated to give them from 75 to even 150 years to pay back the original construction cost in some cases. We have no right to mortgage unborn generations in that fashion, and I am happy no new contracts are being made on the 5 per cent basis. But the general rule now of 40 years—that means that if the payments are made the fund only revolves once in 40 years, once in a generation. That is too slow. That is slower than it might well revolve. That is unfair to the undeveloped projects of the West; it is unfair to the West and to the Nation.

But those who are living under constructed works in many cases develop constant effort to securing further extensions. Many in Congress lend a ready ear to such appeals from constituents. One bill now pending provides for extension of 40 years on all projects. That is to say, even if 90 per cent of the construction project has now been repaid, we are asked to grant 40 years' time for the repayment of the balance.

I have in the past 10 years given much time and effort to resisting such proposals, to combatting those in the West who would treat the reclamation fund as a Christmas tree rather than as sacred fund devoted to the future of the West. I believe in this has been my greatest service to the West.

Discussing the economic and political obstacles encountered by him in the administration of the reclamation act, Doctor Mead said to us (p. 157, Hearings) things which are well worth the thoughtful consideration of Congress:

The basis of Federal reclamation is that it is a business activity. The Government advances money to build reclamation works, which the settlers under those works agree to repay under the terms of a contract which they sign. The obligation is as binding in theory as that to repay money to the Federal land banks by its borrowers. That is the theory; the fact is that many water users do not regard these contracts as serious obligations. They expect and demand the aid of their Senators and Congressmen to help them escape payment. The result is that reclamation is a warring combination of politics and business, and as a result the most difficult task in administering the reclamation act is the collection of the money due from water users under their contracts with the Government.

The desire and the effort to write off part of this debt are as persistent as the effort to secure money to build new works or improve old ones. If the burdens imposed on settlers under Government projects are too heavy to be borne, if reclamation does not create opportunities which ordinary farmers can meet, but instead involves them in obligations which can not be kept, then reclamation as a national policy needs revision. But when it comes to considering a new project, reclamation is presented in an entirely different light. Then there are nothing but arguments and assurances that the cost of the proposed works can and will be met. The result is that when works are built and the movement for moratoriums or reduction of payments is inaugurated, it is difficult to determine whether such movement is based on economic distress or an effort to use political influence to destroy the reclamation policy as a business enterprise.

In any event, one of the important activities of the bureau is to help maintain morale, increase earning power on farms, and combat the arguments and efforts to scale down or write off debts. How important this is was shown in a report of the bureau several years ago, when it was disclosed that two-thirds of the time of the Washington office was occupied with controversies over water payments. That condition has greatly improved in recent years, but during the period embraced in this report nine projects sought either moratoriums on payments, extensions of the payment period, or wiping off a part of the project debt. Agricultural depression explains part of this, but political influences also operate. Since reclamation is a reproductive activity, one of those where repayments of money expended are required, while so many other nearly related activities of the Government are made a charge on the Federal Treasury and no repayment required, it is not surprising that there are on every project some who believe that the cost of reclamation works should be borne by the Government.

Those who know the sentiment of the East regarding reclamation know that any such policy is impossible and that an attempt to enforce it would mean a prompt end of new development. Furthermore, the rate of new development is dependent on the maintenance of these contracts and securing the income which they provide. As it is, the income is not sufficient to carry on construction most economically or rapidly enough to meet the desires of projects where works are not completed and where additional water supply is urgently required. It is insufficient to complete the 10-year program in 10 years, and because all is not being done that those desiring development believe should be done, there is impatience and criticism of the bureau because more money can not be provided or more rapid progress made.

I feel that Doctor Mead paid a real compliment to our subcommittee when he said, in our hearings:

This committee has been the main bulwark of the integrity of the reclamation projects.

We have certainly endeavored to support him in his efforts to put reclamation on a business basis.

Those interested in this problem will read with profit his general discussion of the Federal reclamation as a national policy, at page 290 of the hearings.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE WEST

I say I believe in resisting these constant demands for extensions and for charging off obligations. I have not been an enemy but a friend of the West.

The great trouble with the reclamation fund, by reason of those constant demands for extension of time and the wiping off of charges, is that the reclamation fund either has diminished by failure to repay or has become frozen.

A revolving fund is only of service in proportion as it revolves, and if the money is not repaid, or if it is only repaid after three or four generations it has largely ceased to revolve and has become frozen.

As to any Member who has introduced such a 40-year extension bill, I dare say in the same State represented by any such Member there would be a number of projects waiting, knocking at the door for a chance to get some money from the reclamation fund for their development.

But in order to favor one project that has had the luck to be in first at the trough and get its development first, the time when the other projects in the State could have similar aid is postponed 40 years longer.

As a matter of fact, the man who urges such a policy constantly and continuously is just standing in the way of the interests of his own section.

It does not matter to Michigan, so far as our direct interest is concerned, whether they ever repay to the reclamation fund. If nothing is ever repaid there is not so much spent; there is not going to be so much competition on the part of the West with our farming products in Michigan.

But I have always looked at those things in a broader way, and I think what is to the interest of New Mexico or Colorado is to the interest of Michigan.

And as I have gone through the estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation and Doctor Mead's statements with reference to them, and I have come to project after project where he has made an encouraging report of the present conditions, I have thought back to the controversies we have had in the past and statements made that things could not be done which this committee insisted be done, and they were done, and everybody is getting along fine, and I feel repaid.

SUCCESS COMES WITH FAITH IN THEMSELVES

That is true in relation to such a project as the Deaver, and the Belle Fourche, and also the Yellowstone project—project after project, where through the course of the years upon just insisting on a business administration the thing has worked out, and the reclamation fund has been benefited, and the project also.

As Doctor Mead says:

Prosperity has come to those projects through maintaining the integrity of the contract rather than giving way to a claim for a write-off.

There are projects in the West that we have visited, where their sole thought and the capacity of their leadership throughout the year was devoted not to the upbuilding of the project, but to getting something out of the Treasury of the United States, or getting some concessions.

Now, through the insistence of the Department of the Interior and of this committee, the people on a good many projects have gotten their thought off from that and are now turning their thought and their capacity for leadership into the channel of developing what they have and handling it as a business proposition, and they are succeeding. There has been a good deal of energy wasted on these relief measures, and they would have made a success of every reclamation project in the West if the same energy had been devoted to proper development ideas.

No community has ever developed to amount to anything except by reason of the confidence of its people in their own community and in its possibilities. When the people of a community center all their thought on the impossibility of their paying off their debt and advertise that belief on every occasion to the people of the United States, how can they expect to draw to them the kind of settlers that are necessary for their development?

On the other hand, if they will give their thought to the possibilities that they have and believe in the future of their project, and tell the country that they have a project that is successful and will succeed, then they bring in settlers and they do succeed. As Doctor Mead says:

That is what happened at Belle Fourche, and that was all that was needed. They had reached the point of dejection and discouragement, where they did not believe they could do anything, and were not willing to do anything. But when we got them to talking about a sugar factory, and other things of that sort, in the language of the North Western Railroad, it became a garden. It was entirely a matter of mental attitude.

THE RECLAMATION FUND

The following statement shows the actual funds available for the fiscal years 1928, 1929, 1930, and the estimated funds available for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932:

Estimated funds available, fiscal years 1931-32

Reclamation fund	Actual fiscal year 1928	Actual fiscal year 1929	Actual fiscal year 1930	Estimated fiscal year 1931	Estimated fiscal year 1932
Accretions to the fund:					
Sales of public lands.....	\$683,055	\$647,237	\$690,563	\$650,000	\$650,000
Mineral leasing act.....	2,454,169	1,852,785	2,315,510	2,200,000	2,200,000
Potassium royalties and rentals.....	5,553	12,518	15,612	15,000	15,000
Federal power licenses.....	10,565	17,200	151	200,000	35,000
Subtotal.....	3,153,342	2,529,740	3,021,836	3,065,000	2,900,000
Repayments:					
Construction charge collections.....	3,149,151	4,297,118	2,070,747	5,000,000	3,200,000
Operation and maintenance charge collections.....	1,897,489	1,734,732	1,526,630	1,500,000	1,400,000
Miscellaneous collections.....	1,103,348	1,289,848	1,416,295	1,400,000	1,500,000
Subtotal.....	6,149,988	7,321,698	6,013,672	7,900,000	6,100,000
Total accretions and repayments.....	9,303,330	9,851,438	9,035,508	10,965,000	9,000,000
Balance in fund at beginning of fiscal year.....	9,492,384	9,208,248	7,887,967	5,035,000	4,500,000
Total available during fiscal year.....	18,795,714	19,059,686	16,923,475	16,000,000	13,500,000
Disbursements.....	8,587,467	10,171,719	10,888,132	10,500,000	10,500,000
Repayment of loan to fund.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total expenditures.....	9,587,467	11,171,719	11,888,132	11,500,000	11,500,000
Balance on hand, end of fiscal year.....	9,208,248	7,887,967	5,035,343	4,500,000	2,000,000

THE OWYHEE PROJECT

The largest work of construction under way is the Owyhee project of Oregon and Idaho, where the bill carries \$3,000,000. This was authorized in 1926, and construction began in October, 1927. There has heretofore been appropriated for this project \$8,315,000. The total cost is estimated to be \$18,000,000, and its completion is planned in 1936.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. How many acres will that reclaim?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is a considerable acreage. A portion of the water, however, is to go to established irrigation projects and give them a supplemental water supply, or substitute a gravity supply for expensive pumping. Part of it is for new acreage. There is about 70,000 acres of new lands, 41,000 acres for pumping districts, and 13,000 under the supplemental Owyhee ditch.

CLEAN-UP FOR DEAD TIMBER IN JACKSON LAKE RESERVOIR

In the bill there is an item under the Minidoka project of Idaho, \$50,000, and under the Grand Teton appropriation of the National Park Service another \$50,000 to provide for the cleaning up of a great acreage of dead timber in the Jackson Lake Reservoir in Wyoming. As we have said in the report:

This is an important step to rectify the damage that was done when the Jackson Lake Reservoir was built as part of the Minidoka project. Jackson Lake lies at the foot of the majestic Teton Mountains, among the most beautiful and spectacular mountains in the world, and the magnificent spectacle afforded by that dramatic mountain range is seriously detracted from by this dead timber in Jackson Lake. In 1929 Congress created the Grand Teton National Park, which includes the mountain range, some fine forests, and several small unspoiled lakes. Jackson Lake was not included in the park, but it is inevitable that it will be placed in the park and that the Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks will be connected. The cleaning up of the lake is an essential step in restoring Jackson Lake and bringing back as nearly as possible the full natural beauty of the Tetons as seen across Jackson Lake from the main road connecting Yellowstone and Grand Teton Parks.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman comment upon the difficulty of removing that dead timber? I think it is generally known that timber that is kept in water all the time does not decay, or at least it decays very, very slowly. What are the chances of getting out the timber that is submerged in the water?

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, a study has been made. It is the belief of the Reclamation Service—and we made a preliminary appropriation of \$5,000 a few years ago, of which they have spent about \$4,700, so that they have had some experience in it—their estimate now is that \$100,000 will accomplish the purpose. That serves several purposes. It is of some value to the reclamation project, because when these tree trunks and branches float, if they do float, they will come down and encounter the gates and render damage to the gates of the dam. More than that, if they do not float—and many of them will not—they will go down into the lake. This region is not all a national park just now, but it will be. Private interests very generously are buying a great acreage at a cost of one or two million dollars in the hope that this will all become one park and make a game refuge; and it will have a very deleterious effect on fishing for those who visit this park, by getting their lines snagged on these old logs, and so forth.

A few years ago we gave them \$5,000 to be charged to this irrigation project but, to make the story very brief, that has not proven possible. The Reclamation Service suggested their willingness to undertake one-half the cost if the Park Service would undertake half the cost, and that proposition we have accepted in the bill now before you.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have difficulty in appreciating the reason why the trees were not removed before the land was flooded.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, because the people who built the reservoir were not concerned about anything except storing water, and it would have cost a little money to have cut them down, but that was years ago.

Mr. STAFFORD. Well, the timber is worthless now?

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I suppose then there was not much value to that timber, being removed from transportation facilities as it was?

Mr. CRAMTON. My thought is that the timber did not have any value at that time.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. TILSON. It is extremely difficult to move the timber now that it is submerged in the water?

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, very difficult.

Mr. TILSON. And it is a very expensive thing to remove it after it is thoroughly waterlogged.

Mr. CRAMTON. But it is a fact that it can be done with this appropriation, so we have carried it, part in this bureau and part in the Park Service.

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Has the gentleman finished discussing the reclamation provisions in the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Not entirely.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman state whether there are any bills pending which propose projects for further reclamation projects, and will the gentleman state his view as to whether the policy in that direction should be continued, in the light of agricultural conditions in the country, and, also I may say, the state of the Treasury?

Mr. CRAMTON. There are various projects proposed, but those are not before our committee. There is marked hostility in certain sections to any development of new lands in the West under irrigation, because of the competition

that it is feared such expansion would bring against existing agricultural acreage.

Personally I do not subscribe to that theory, generally speaking. My observation is that the lands in the West that are brought under irrigation, in order to be productive of enough money to justify irrigation, must resort to crops that do not generally come in competition with agriculture on this side of the Mississippi River for instance.

In the Imperial Valley for instance, they have developed the iceberg-lettuce industry to a very large degree, supplying a need that no other section could supply.

Furthermore, I am a believer that intelligent selfishness pays a nation as it does an individual. I am a believer that the development of those States in the West is beneficial to my State. My State produces many automobiles, the best automobiles, and, as I have gone about these projects in the West, I have been impressed with the number of Michigan automobiles in use. Of course, as we build up the automobile industry in Detroit we are increasing the market for farm products in my district. So that generally speaking, I do not subscribe to that doctrine. It does seem, however, that all conditions considered, there is no great occasion for embarking on any large pretentious new projects, and that is the policy which the Reclamation Service is following—that is, going ahead with the projects that are commenced, but not inaugurating new ones.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I have been rather interested in that matter by observing, as I have motored in many sections of the country, how much land recently in cultivation has been abandoned of late or is being abandoned. I find that is the case in certain parts of the South and the East.

People are leaving the farms; they are discontinuing farm operations on lands that have been profitably used heretofore, and now we are still going along, if this policy of reclamation and irrigation is to be maintained, in developing new areas and encouraging further production.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Virginia to the fact that the hearings will show, as I recall, that there is something less than one-half of 1 per cent—and my impression is that it is very much less than one-half of 1 per cent—of the agricultural products of the United States produced by all of the irrigation and reclamation projects put together, and that they do largely populate 15 of the Western States or help us do so.

Mr. COLTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. COLTON. Is it not also true that it is the general policy now of the Reclamation Service to undertake only those projects which furnish supplemental water rights and that there is no attempt now to bring under cultivation virgin lands, but that it is rather the policy to furnish supplemental instead of absolutely new water rights?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am not absolutely sure that I would go 100 per cent with the gentleman on that.

Mr. COLTON. As virgin lands become incident to a project they may be reclaimed, but generally that is the policy.

REHABILITATION OF EXISTING PRIVATE PROJECTS

Mr. CRAMTON. I think I will call to your attention, by virtue of the discussion that has been brought up by the gentleman from Virginia, the item of \$550,000 for the Bitter Root project in Montana. That is in accordance with the law we passed in the last session, at which time there was quite a controversy about it.

It was largely opposed by those who subscribe to the theory suggested by the gentleman from Virginia. I supported it at that time, and I believe that this Bitter Root item is the kind of an item that those who oppose reclamation as a policy generally might find it very wise to support. These expenditures are from the reclamation fund, and so long as there are millions set aside in that fund for the

development of the West these gentlemen from the West are going to be alert enough and influential enough to see that they are spent in some way. The Bitter Root project was a private project. It is fully settled, but it had gotten into financial difficulties; it had a debt more than they could pay out on and it needed some rehabilitation. They were up to the limit of what they could owe, so that this legislation—which is made effective in this appropriation bill—authorized us to loan to them not more than three-fourths of their total indebtedness, it being conditioned that the other fourth must be wiped off the slate before we would make the advance. That is being done.

Then we are spending \$50,000 in this bill, or a total of \$250,000 in several years, to provide for the needed works. But the rehabilitation of that project does not increase the acreage that is to be under agricultural development and we do not acquire a problem of the settlement of lands because the lands are settled; but we do take a project that was in despair; we do take a community that was facing disaster and ruin and we do salvage it and make it a happy, prosperous American community. I think that is a wise use of the reclamation fund, and at the present time a particularly timely one.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentleman believes, though, that as a matter of policy, especially when we have the so-called surpluses of acreage now under cultivation, that it is wise to follow the policy of providing for no new projects in the immediate future.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think that this is not an auspicious time to inaugurate new projects and the Interior Department has been following that policy.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. May I not say with reference to this Bitter Root project, that some men may conceive that it is a broken-down private concern, but let me remind you that the disaster came about by reason of a flood that carried away the main canal, or some considerable portion of it. It is one of the best projects in America; it is settled and they have their roads, their bridges, and their school-houses.

Mr. CRAMTON. This appropriation was quite imperative in order to rehabilitate the project.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. As I have said, this project has its roads, its schools, and it is settled. It is only a question of some people stepping aside and letting the Government go in and rehabilitate the project at a lesser cost.

Mr. CRAMTON. I appreciate the gentleman's statement and it gives a very good picture of this project.

THE BOULDER CANYON PROJECT

Under the Bureau of Reclamation is being carried on the Boulder Canyon project. There was appropriated in the deficiency bill last June \$10,660,000 to begin construction, and the Budget has recommended \$17,000,000 to carry on that work. The committee has recommended \$15,000,000. That cut of \$2,000,000 is with the consent of the Reclamation Service. When the estimate of \$17,000,000 was presented it was intended to expedite the construction more than was first intended in order to afford greater employment in this time when relief for unemployment is needed.

Mr. De PRIEST. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. If I may complete this statement first; otherwise I might not get to it.

This \$17,000,000, plus the \$10,660,000, was intended to advance the project to the stage of building the dam. These appropriations were intended to take care of all the preliminary work, the establishing of the town, the building of the camp, the boring of the four great tunnels through the mountain that are to carry the Colorado River while the dam is being built, the building of a power plant, and the construction of a railroad that would connect the dam site with the Union Pacific.

The \$2,000,000 cut results from the fact that since the estimates were prepared it has been found that where the Government intended to build the railroad to connect with the Union Pacific, the Union Pacific have now agreed to build that line themselves, or the greater part of it. Hence we do not need to appropriate for that. The same situation is true as to the power to be used in the construction of the dam. A contract has been made with a power concern that they will bring in power and we will not have to build that plant.

So that the committee recommendation is really in harmony with the department's desires and the Budget estimate, and does carry the project up to the actual building of the dam, and the next appropriation that comes before you will, no doubt, be to begin construction of the dam.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DE PRIEST. I was just wondering whether in the Boulder Dam proposition there has been any provision made to remove the timber. The lake, I understand, will be about 8 miles wide and 60 miles long when the project is finished.

Mr. CRAMTON. All of that, and possibly more.

Mr. DE PRIEST. And will undoubtedly flood some timber lands.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think there will probably be very little, if any, timber in that region. I would not say there would not be any. Certainly, however, the timber should be removed, but it is my recollection there is no timber there to speak of.

BOULDER CANYON PROJECT AND IRRIGATION

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman tell me, please, how many reclaimed acres are to be produced by this Boulder Dam construction?

Mr. CRAMTON. Before I answer that, may I supplement my reply to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DE PRIEST] by further saying that the Interior Department is so interested in utilizing whatever scenic value or recreation value may follow the construction of this great reservoir that they have withdrawn all that public land, and practically the whole reservoir site is public land. They have withdrawn it so that private individuals can not acquire it, and I am sure that in doing this the department would give proper attention to the removal of timber.

Now, as to the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN] as to the acreage, the Boulder Dam project was not primarily a reclamation project.

The Boulder Dam project in the main had three purposes: Flood control, and this was the emergency end that made the project secure favorable support here, and then there was the question of water supply—

Mr. CULKIN. I will say to the gentleman I voted against it in its initial stages. I have always been for flood control.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, I voted for it. I hope that does not condemn it in either case.

The three purposes are flood prevention, water supply, and irrigation, with power development a very important incidental, it being expected through power development to pay for the project.

The irrigation comes in in connection with the all-American canal and southern California, and as yet there is no construction under way with reference to any irrigation projects. The only thing the bill carries that has anything to do with the reclamation of land for irrigation under the Boulder Dam project is a small item of \$25,000, or a little more, for certain investigations and studies to be made in connection with the so-called all-American canal.

Now, how many acres will be made available some time in the future by reason of water stored at Boulder Dam, I have not in mind at the present time.

Mr. CULKIN. The number of acres is rather ambitious, is it not?

Mr. CRAMTON. It would permit a considerable acreage, but I do not have that in mind, and the immediate program does not carry anything for the construction of the

irrigation end of the project. There is about \$25,000 in the bill for studies leading up to the all-American canal.

Mr. CULKIN. But there is no appropriation so far for reclamation in connection with the Boulder Dam?

Mr. CRAMTON. Not yet, no; and the committee have been rather reluctant and would not be very enthusiastic about such an appropriation.

Mr. CULKIN. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not the fact that with the arable land in America and what is now actually under irrigation that we have built 25 years ahead of our present population?

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, possibly the gentleman from New York would be better authority on that than I would be.

Mr. CULKIN. I have seen that statement made by excellent authority.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have seen that statement, but I am not prepared to give it as my statement.

Mr. CULKIN. One more question, if I may go back somewhat, the gentleman stated that iceberg lettuce did not come in competition with any other lettuce.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. CULKIN. Of course, the gentleman will concede it comes in competition with itself. I mean when the market is glutted with the product the prices fall.

Mr. CRAMTON. At the time I visited the Imperial Valley some five or six years ago, I think in March, they were just completing their season, and I have forgotten how many hundreds of carloads they had shipped to Detroit and New York and other points. I do not believe there is any large production of lettuce of any description in Michigan or New York or in the East generally at that time of year.

Mr. CULKIN. Well, in New York during the summer there is such production. Of course it is not the iceberg but the Boston type of lettuce. May I say to the gentleman that that is richer in vitamins than the iceberg lettuce.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, it ought to be, with that name.

Mr. CULKIN. And the iceberg lettuce from this reclaimed land comes into the market at the same time the New York State lettuce comes into the market.

Mr. CRAMTON. In February? Their great production is in February.

Mr. CULKIN. That is true of the summer months—this iceberg lettuce goes into the New York market.

Mr. CRAMTON. At the time I was there they had completed their season of iceberg lettuce and were setting out the acreage to cantaloupes.

Mr. CULKIN. It comes into the market in large lots at the same time as Boston lettuce. And both groups are threatened with bankruptcy.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think the gentleman from New York can present that better than I can to the House.

Mr. CULKIN. I wanted to correct the statement that iceberg lettuce had no competition.

Mr. CRAMTON. And I still do not realize that any February production of lettuce was sufficient to interfere with the industry east.

Mr. CULKIN. It does do so through the summer.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is contrary to my information, and as I say when I was there in February the acreage that they had been using to produce iceberg lettuce was being replanted to cantaloupes.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. DUNBAR. The gentleman stated that there was no appropriation for reclamation purposes in the Imperial Valley.

Mr. CRAMTON. No; I said there was nothing in the bill for extension of reclamation of land in the Imperial Valley, or in any other place under the Boulder Dam project, except \$25,000 or \$30,000 for study in connection with the all-American canal.

Mr. DUNBAR. Does not that amount to the statement that there is nothing in the bill to provide for reclamation in the Imperial Valley?

Mr. CRAMTON. There might be some other project—there was another project, but I stated just what I meant to say.

Mr. DUNBAR. The whole object of the Boulder Dam bill—the difference between \$15,000,000 and \$165,000,000 was for the purpose ultimately of reclamation.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not understand that to be the case, but I will yield time to the gentleman later if he wants to develop that statement.

Mr. DUNBAR. Is it not a fact that by building the dam in another locality at a cost of \$15,000,000 the Government could have prevented the flood in the Imperial Valley and those States through which the Colorado River runs?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have not understood that to be the case. But, be that as it may, it is quite immaterial, for the water has gone over the dam, so to speak—Congress has authorized the Boulder Dam project, and it is now under way to construction. I again repeat my statement, that there is no money in this bill for the building of an irrigation project—outside of the ultimate use of the dam itself, which, of course, is admitted—other than \$25,000 for study leading up to the all-American canal.

Mr. DUNBAR. There is, if the Boulder Dam project had for its purpose reclamation other than flood control. I was only trying to reconcile the gentleman's statement.

Mr. CRAMTON. My statement did not need to be reconciled. The gentleman from New York wanted to know what there was with reference to irrigation work, and I answered that, and I will repeat it if necessary.

Mr. DUNBAR. The only information we have received of this project from Congress is that this is a great reclamation project.

Mr. CRAMTON. When the time comes unless Congress sees fit to appropriate for the necessary canal with laterals and irrigation system, there will be no land reclaimed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING AND STREAM GAGING

Now I want to call the attention of the House particularly to three items under the Geological Survey which I will treat together: Appropriations of \$780,000 for topographical survey; \$711,000 for gaging streams and water supply; and \$403,000 for printing and binding, engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, and so forth.

For some time the States have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the work of carrying forward the topographic survey in the United States. Part of that work is exclusively Federal, covering national parks, national forests, and so forth. Part has a large State or local interest, so that the States have been bearing half the cost. We propose in this bill that when the States bear half the cost of mapping, they will also pay half the cost of engraving.

Under stream gaging we have a similar item, to the effect that the State cooperation shall cover half the cost of printing the resulting papers. As many Members know, for some time there has been a very undesirable situation. I think I should first state that the bill attempts to carry the full amount necessary to meet the State cooperation either for topographic mapping or water-supply investigations.

There has been great complaint made throughout the country that it would be five or six years after the surveys before there would be publication of the resulting maps or papers. The amounts in this bill, together with the requirement for cooperation, lead our committee to believe that before the close of 1932 the maps and papers will be reasonably current with the completed topographic mapping and the stream gaging. I think that will answer questions asked by correspondents of Members.

For some time the Army has been carrying on some of this stream-gaging work. I quote the acting chief of the Geological Survey:

A total of 604 stations have been established and operated by the Geological Survey under transferred War Department funds; the Army engineers have installed and operated 116 other stations. This work has been done under an authorization act approved in January, 1927. In accordance with their original plan, the Army engineers propose to cease support of these 720 stations as of September 30, 1931, and recommend that thereafter they be maintained by the Geological Survey, except 66 stations

recommended for abandonment. The annual operating expenses of the remaining 654 stations is about \$250,000, and therefore the cost for the period from October 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, would be about \$190,000.

He further says (hearings, p. 373):

After very careful consideration of these 654 stations on the basis that you prescribe, the Geological Survey is convinced that 534 of them can properly be considered as of the type now maintained in cooperation with States and municipalities, but that 120 of them have wholly or almost wholly a Federal interest so that they would not have been established or maintained on a cooperative basis. The nature of stations thus recommended for the "Federal" classification may be illustrated by the following examples: Stations at or below the "fall line" of coastal rivers and of value largely or wholly in connection with problems of navigation, and stations within navigable parts of the Mississippi and Columbia Rivers and their tributaries.

Correspondingly, the cost of the 534 stations indicated as of "cooperative" type would be about \$145,000 (\$190,000 minus \$45,000) for the nine months' period. On the 50-50 basis half of that amount, or about \$72,500, would be the Federal share for maintenance of these stations from October 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, if all of them are to be continued. Prediction can not be made at this time as to the number of these stations for which cooperation can be secured, but it seems certain that a number of them would have to be abandoned because the States will be unable or unwilling to contribute money for their support. In this connection the following point must be emphasized: The survey justifications included a statement that "the largest estimates that can now be made indicate that cooperating agents, State and municipal, may offer \$585,900" in 1932, of which, as shown in the tables, \$485,900 would be for surface waterwork, \$90,000 for ground water, and \$10,000 for quality of water. Those figures represent our best present estimates for the total amounts of State and municipal offerings, and therefore must include any sums which can be obtained from the cooperating agencies for 50-50 support of stations heretofore maintained at the expense of Army funds.

If the Congress decides to set the amount of the appropriation at \$720,000, in accordance with the above figures, under the conditions outlined the amount to be indicated as "available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities" can be set at \$552,000. If there is a reduction in the amount of the appropriation, there should be a corresponding reduction in the amount limited to cooperation.

The work which the Geological Survey has been carrying on is in part by this cooperation with the States. The work carried on by the Army was all paid for by the Government, so that in accepting this transfer to the Survey it has been the desire of the committee to place these former Army stations on the same basis as other stations. The item in the bill is in accordance with the recommendation of the Survey.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I desire to discuss in a general way the increases in the appropriations for the National Park Service. For several of the parks items have been included for the construction of power development, plants for sewage disposal or water supply, or for camp-ground facilities, where there is the most urgent need for them.

In the 10 years I have had the chairmanship of the Interior bill I have taken much interest in the problems of the National Park Service. The colorful, lovable personality of Stephen T. Mather, the first director, did much to stimulate that interest. Belief that proper use and suitable preservation of these areas of outstanding historic, scenic, or scientific interest will mean much in the future of the Nation has always grown upon me as I have visited them and studied them. An added interest has come from the fact that we were privileged to be upon the scene in the days of laying of foundations, in the formulation of fundamental policies in a great service destined to serve America for centuries, and even now attracting the thought of every nation.

This committee has cooperated to the fullest extent within its powers in the development of those policies, in the solving of those problems, and always has had the most generous support from this House.

NATIONAL-PARK PROBLEMS

The elimination of those many fake private mining claims and of toll trails from the Grand Canyon; the various phases of the Hetch Hetchy controversy in Yosemite; the establishment definitely as a national policy that national parks

shall be nationally owned with marked progress in elimination of private holdings; the grant by the State of needed jurisdiction over Rocky Mountain National Park; the development of that great scenic region in southern Utah and northern Arizona with its Zion, its Bryce, and the North Rim; the expansion of Lafayette to become Acadia; the establishment of the Great Smoky, the Shenandoah, the Mammoth Cave, the Everglades, to provide suitable representation for the East; the establishment of historical shrines of preeminent interest to Americans at Wakefield, the Colonial Monument, and at Saratoga; the development of fire prevention and insect control; the development of campground facilities, sanitation, and water supply; the building of safe but wonderfully scenic roads and interesting trails—all these national-park problems have interested our committee and in the 10 years we have sought to aid in accomplishing these things.

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

The 1923 bill for national parks carried about a million and a half; this bill carries nine and a half millions of dollars.

The act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service, thus prescribed its duties:

The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal area known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

When the 1923 bill was under consideration the Park Service reported 1,171,796 visitors to the national parks and monuments the preceding season. This year they reported 3,246,656.

In November, 1921, the Park Service boasted they returned to the Treasury the preceding fiscal year "almost \$400,000," and now that last year was the "first million-dollar revenue year," though automobile fees have been so greatly reduced.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES

The following tables give a summary of appropriations for the national parks and monuments, including the revenues received for the fiscal years 1923 to 1931, inclusive, and the source of the revenues received during the 1930 fiscal year:

Year and department	Appropriations	Revenues
1923	\$1,446,520.00	\$513,706.36
1924	1,892,601.00	663,886.32
1925	3,027,657.00	670,920.98
1926	3,228,409.00	826,454.17
1927	3,951,183.57	1,703,849.60
1928	4,889,685.00	808,255.81
1929	4,754,015.00	849,272.95
1930	7,813,817.18	1,015,740.56
1931	9,999,135.00	

¹ Automobile license fees reduced Feb. 20, 1926.

Revenues fiscal year 1930

	Sale of service	Rents and royalties	Permits, privileges, and licenses	Total
Carlsbad Caverns			\$136,209.00	\$136,241.78
Crater Lake			38,013.10	38,023.70
General Grant			3,754.28	3,868.28
Glacier	\$64.85	\$871.75	20,383.54	22,146.16
Grand Canyon		567.91	55,113.18	55,684.46
Hawaii		475.00	1,025.00	1,532.52
Grand Teton			70.00	70.00
Hot Springs		200.00	6,327.25	47,931.33
Lassen Volcanic		88.55	1.00	3,089.55
Mesa Verde			4,754.50	4,870.62
Mount McKinley			213.18	213.18
Mount Rainier	3,218.18	720.83	37,526.00	41,530.31
Rocky Mountain		16.86	4,176.92	4,471.24
Sequoia	819.92	10.00	22,306.44	33,934.54
Wind Cave		484.01	16,231.00	16,715.01
Yellowstone		460.80	307,256.37	317,238.17
Yosemite	18,421.41	9,785.10	171,727.25	280,355.45
Zion		203.01	7,521.00	7,724.01
National monuments		37.00	63.00	100.00
Washington office, National Park Service				.25
	22,985.22	13,480.02	832,672.01	1,015,740.56

The number of automobiles by years entering the national parks has increased from 197,105 in 1922 to 779,277 the past season.

PRESENT-DAY NEEDS

As Director Albright says (hearings, p. 393):

Improvement and extension of free public automobile camp grounds must keep pace with the increasing number of visitors who use the facilities provided in these areas. Adequate sanitation is of great importance in protecting the health and general welfare of the visitors whom the Government invites to its national reservations. It is incumbent upon the National Park Service to prevent the pollution of streams that wholesome water may be available for the visitors and that the sources of water supply for communities outside the park confines do not become contaminated.

Adequate protective forces are necessary in order to protect the natural features of the parks in accordance with the provisions contained in the organic act establishing the National Park Service, and as provided in the individual park acts. Likewise compelling is the protection of the visitors who come to the parks in annually increasing numbers.

Because of our judgment that sanitation, water supply, camp facilities, are of emergency importance, this bill, as others have in the past, carries many items to increase such facilities. Also because we are convinced ownership of public utilities, such as power lines, should, in these areas, be in the Government, this bill carries several items to meet urgent needs in that field.

PURCHASE OF PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS

The bill carries, for the purchase of privately owned lands, an appropriation of \$1,000,000. There is a very large amount of privately owned land in the various national parks, constituting in each case a problem and menace to the Government policy. In the current year \$1,750,000 has been expended. The great bulk of that has been devoted to the Yosemite Park, where 13,000 acres of the finest timber in California was saved from timbering operations under way, half the expense being borne by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., who put up \$1,700,000 to match the amount put up by the Government.

It will be interesting to put into the RECORD at this point letter of May 26, 1930, from Mr. Rockefeller to the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing his check for \$1,709,237.88, with the very deserved tribute which he pays therein to the administration of the national-park system. Of course, the very liberal contributions he has made from time to time for the uses of the Park Service in their work add much of force to the tribute his letter carries:

26 BROADWAY,
New York, May 26, 1930.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Your letter of May 23 has been received. I inclose herewith cashier's check to your order for \$1,709,237.88, on the understanding that this contribution will enable the Government to purchase the proposed tract, some 11,000 acres, of sugar-pine timberland and add it to the Yosemite National Park.

May I take advantage of this opportunity to tell you how highly I esteem the administration of the national-park system. I have been in most of the national parks, and have found that those in charge of them are active and conscientious in serving the interests of the public and making the beauties of the parks available.

With best regards, I am, very truly,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR,

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

This most important purchase did not bring to a close the private land situation in Yosemite. Director Albright says:

This purchase, therefore, brought into perpetual Government ownership the finest remaining stands of timber in the area and reduced the total area of private holdings in the park to 5,034 acres.

While the finest stands of timber have been brought under the ownership and permanent control of the Government, there are additional stands of sugar-pine timber in private ownership and it is hoped by all friends of these majestic forests that they may still be saved.

He later said:

MR. ALBRIGHT. The string of private holdings along the Tioga Road in Yosemite that Mr. Mather always discussed is now of importance—White Wolf and Harden Lake, where the road which the city of San Francisco is required to build joins the Tioga Road. Then there are McSwain Meadows and the Powers Estate at Tenaya Lake.

Mr. CRAMTON. When the roads are completed those holdings will rise several times in value.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. No question about it. They are most strategic holdings in the park. Lake Tenaya is the only big body of water accessible to the roads in the park, and is mainly in private holdings. Then there is the Big Meadows property which is athwart the Big Oak Flat Road. We are holding off on construction and will not undertake that for a couple of years yet. In fact, we hardly dare think of it, because of what it will do to the Big Meadows. Los Angeles real-estate promoters have attempted to get into the park and put in a subdivision. There are four properties on Lake Tenaya, and then there is the Cascade property across which the public travels more than any other. This is on the floor of the valley, below El Capitan, and is an old mining claim.

In the hearings Director Albright further emphasizes the urgent situation as to private lands in Zion, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, and other parks.

Since the hearings action of the Union Pacific in offering half of the cost of acquiring lands to be purchased in Zion makes imperative some appropriation for this purpose. The imperative need makes it very essential, in my judgment, that a substantial appropriation be made so that all offers of cooperation can be met and this important work go forward. Such an item is carried in the bill and I express the hope it may be approved by the House and be followed annually by necessary appropriations until the national parks are truly national.

HETCH HETCHY

On several occasions I have presented to the House at some length the Hetch Hetchy situation in Yosemite, involving the grant to the city of San Francisco of the right to construct a reservoir in that national park. My complaint against San Francisco in this matter was threefold:

First. The city was interfering with park management by posting of notices and press publicity to keep the public out of a large portion of the park.

Second. The city was not building the roads and trails required by the Raker Act.

Third. The city was and is selling its power, developed from Hetch Hetchy, to a corporation for resale in violation of provision of the act forbidding such sale and providing for forfeiture of the grant in such case.

As to the first point, my protest promptly cured the situation.

As to the second, there has been a gradual and rather leisurely movement toward agreement upon a satisfactory program.

As to the third, at my suggestion the matter was finally referred by the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General for an opinion. In the meantime, at a recent election a bond issue proposed by the city to enable it to acquire the existing power-distributing systems resulted in an adverse vote.

In the past few days responsible officials of San Francisco have been in conference with the Secretary of the Interior, seeking a basis for future action. By courtesy of the Secretary of the Interior I was privileged to sit in that conference. The following statement issued by the Secretary of the Interior to-day outlines the basis arrived at:

Senator JOHNSON, Senator SHORTRIDGE, and Congressmen ENGBRIGHT and WELCH to-day presented to the Secretary of the Interior, with their indorsement, a program of the city of San Francisco for compliance with the Raker Act under which in 1913 the city was granted use of lands in Yosemite National Park for a water reservoir. The dam and power house were built and the aqueduct to San Francisco is 72 per cent completed, having cost to date over \$70,000,000.

The program of the city relates especially to two requirements of the Raker Act—one imposing on the city the obligation to build roads and trails in this area to connect with the balance of Yosemite National Park. The city and the National Park Service have agreed on a schedule of construction which involves the expenditure of \$1,500,000 within the next six years, and provides for all roads and trails required by the Raker Act. Furthermore, the city has agreed to convey to the Government certain lands it still owns in Yosemite National Park and in an extension of the park which was recently authorized. The second point relates to the disposition of power generated by the city. Original plans called for the use of all this incidental hydroelectric power for pumping the aqueduct water over the mountain areas intervening between the Hetch Hetchy Valley in the Yosemite and the city of

San Francisco. Changes in plan provided a gravity route leaving this power available for other disposition.

The Raker Act imposed restrictions against the sale of this power by the city to other than municipalities, municipal water districts, and irrigation districts. Inasmuch as the dam and power plant were necessarily completed some years in advance of the completion of the aqueduct and establishment by the city of its own electric distribution system, the city entered into a temporary agency agreement with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., whereby this electricity is transmitted from the city's power plant in Hetch Hetchy to its citizens in San Francisco by the company as agent for the city. The company has accordingly collected and paid over to the city approximately \$2,000,000 each year. This amount under the charter of San Francisco must be applied exclusively to payment on the aqueduct bonds, totaling in excess of \$70,000,000. The validity of this contract has been questioned by some who have urged that the \$70,000,000 investment of the city, which is within about three years of completion, should be forfeited on the ground that this agency contract was a technical violation of the Raker Act.

Senators JOHNSON and SHORTRIDGE and Congressmen ENGBRIGHT and WELCH, together with City Engineer O'Shaughnessy, City Attorney O'Toole, and Supervisors Colman, McSheehy, and Hayden, a committee with power from the board, unanimously requested that the department take no action to require the cancellation of this contract pending completion of the city's program for acquisition of its own distribution system. This program looks to a 4-year period within which the aqueduct will be completed, the water delivered into San Francisco, and a non-partisan, nonpolitical commission set up to dispose of the Hetch Hetchy water and power, somewhat along the lines of the Los Angeles Bureaus of Water and Power. Fourteen hundred men are now at work on a 28-mile tunnel, progressing at the rate of about a mile a month.

The California delegation was given to understand by the Secretary that action of the department in the future would depend upon the diligence and good faith with which this program is carried out.

I agree fully with the Secretary of the Interior that action of the department in the future should "depend upon the diligence and good faith with which this program is carried out."

Congress meant what it said in the Raker Act and what it said is law. No gross waste should be required of the city. No impossibility should be required, but compliance with the act is essential, and the city should with all due diligence and perfect good faith progress to that end.

A DEFINITE PROGRAM FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Howard University, which was established by General Howard for the negroes of the South, immediately following the war, is a privately managed institution, for which appropriations for its development, maintenance, and expansion are now authorized by law, a law which I first drafted and introduced. Since the passage of legislation authorizing such development, our committee has given special attention to the working out of a definite program of development, rather than such hit-and-miss affair as was formerly the case.

The appropriations here carried enable us, in a material degree, to contribute to such program. Definitely, it is not the thought that Howard University should become a Federal institution, solely supported by Federal funds. Our thought has been through increased appropriations for its development, to secure an increase of interest likewise on the part of philanthropic foundations, such as the Rosenwald Fund, and the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, and so forth. We have been assured by those in charge of such activities that the greater the interest of the Government the greater the interest they would take; that our increases of appropriations would be matched by increased effort on their part, and that has been the case. For instance, a very large additional acreage for the institution has been purchased through private philanthropies in recent months.

Mr. DE PRIEST. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. DE PRIEST. I wish to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation of the part played by Mr. CRAMTON for the benefit of Howard University. I visited Howard University yesterday, and I find the consensus of opinion to be that Mr. CRAMTON has been one of the greatest friends the institution has ever had, and I personally want to thank him for it. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. It is very kind of the gentleman to make such a statement.

Soon after this legislation passed to which I have referred, Mr. Rosenwald called upon me, brought in by our colleague from Illinois [Mr. HULL], to express his interest in that legislation. So the ideas which were forming in my mind at that time I had an opportunity to present to him and to get his reaction. It is easy to understand that my continued interest in the project and my confidence in my views was, of course, increased by finding that he corroborated my point of view entirely, it being remembered that Mr. Julius Rosenwald has established the Rosenwald Fund with a contribution, as I recall, of \$22,000,000, which has carried on the work of building schoolhouses for negroes, particularly in the South. It is my understanding that recently the five thousandth school has been completed, and hence their interest in this problem is a very deep one and their contact has made his judgment of great value.

Last January I received the following letter from Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with the attached copy of a letter from Mr. Rosenwald:

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND,
Chicago, January 2, 1930.

Hon. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
Lapeer, Mich.

DEAR MR. CRAMTON: You may be interested in the inclosed copy of a letter that Mr. Rosenwald has just sent to Secretary Wilbur. All of us who have been interested in Howard University are very much gratified at the support you are giving to this institution in the House.

I think foundations and individuals will continue and increase their gifts to Howard if they can be assured of continued and increasing support from Congress. The financing of this university seems to me a happy example of joint contributions from Government and private sources. The results of this support in the work of the university I feel confident will justify the interest of all of us.

It was a great pleasure to meet you at the time of the conference in Washington concerning Howard last spring. I hope our paths may cross frequently as time goes on and I wish for you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND,
December 26, 1929.

Hon. RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: For some years I have been interested in the work of Howard University. Under the leadership of its new president, Mordecai Johnson, it seems to me to have greater possibilities than ever before. The really distinguished work of the biologist, E. E. Just, probably would not have been possible to a negro anywhere else in America. And Howard's record in training physicians and other professional leaders of the race is one of which we may all be proud.

In its financing, this institution represents a happy combination of support from the Federal Government, and from private citizens. Foundations and individuals, I believe, will continue to make increasingly large contributions to it, as long as they can be assured that the Federal Government will continue and increase its support. I have been much gratified at the great interest which Congressman CRAMTON, of the committee in charge of recommendations, has taken in Howard University. The intelligent and enthusiastic support of such a man means a great deal to such an institution.

Recommendations for appropriations, I understand, originate with the Department of the Interior. For this and other reasons, interest of the Secretary of this department and his associates means much to the progress of the university. President Johnson has told me of the great help which you and your department are giving him in his plans, and in his efforts for increased support. I want to assure you that this cooperation is greatly appreciated by those of us who believe that Howard University is one of the very important institutions of this country.

Please accept my personal greetings at this holiday season, and my congratulations on the splendid work you are doing in Washington in connection with so many great movements.

Very truly yours,

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Since then the problem has been studied intensively by the authorities in the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior and by the president of the university and others. A comprehensive program of expansion for the university has been worked out which appeals strongly to our committee. Very recently I brought that program and

that attitude of our committee to the attention of Mr. Embree, who has just written me:

Your stand gives the finest evidence of courage and imagination. I was most favorably impressed by President Johnson's statements as recorded in the reports of the plans and programs of Howard. It seems to me that he has a fine grasp of the situation and that he is engaging in real strategy in his plans for the future. No enterprise with which we have been associated has given the officers of this fund so much satisfaction as the recent and prospective progress of Howard University.

From another authority I have this:

The program will play a very large and important part in the education of the negro in this country. That, of course, is striking at the fundamental roots of one of the most important problems we have.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM AND HOWARD UNIVERSITY

It is, in brief, our thought that the negro problem is one of the great problems of the Nation, with something over 10,000,000 negroes in the country. Again, like the Indian problem, it is not a single problem. It is a complicated problem with many angles. It has seemed to me that no race will ever rise very high without leadership of their own. They may very well be aided by other races, but unless they develop leadership of their own they are not going to rise high. I have that fundamental confidence in education that I believe education can contribute to the development of the Negro race in America just as it develops any other race of people. Even if 9 out of 10 who graduate from Howard University prove to be failures, which is not the case, or if they fail to make the best use of their opportunities, very much the same thing could be said of our classmates in our universities and schools. Education is a fundamental need, and a great opportunity lies here to develop a national institution for this race. The Nation has not contributed to or aided in the education of the negro in the same degree it has the white man through land-grant colleges, and all of this program for Howard University will not equalize the national contribution financially as between the races.

But we have the opportunity here to develop an institution which in time will represent the intellectual leadership of the race, and with the quickened interest in education for the negro in the South, it has become a necessity that such an institution should be. Not only can it provide the teachers, doctors, and nurses, and all of those other intellectual leaders of a people, but it will of itself afford a market for the best talent in the Negro race. Such a man as Doctor Just, who is now at Howard, and who is one of the world's greatest authorities on biology, might have found it difficult to secure a suitable opportunity to carry forward his work in many of our State universities or prominent institutions. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard, himself finds here opportunity for his career that is in itself an achievement for his race. I only mention these things to show that Howard University, carried on in the proper way as a real university, will afford a market for the best negro brains in the country, and the fact that there is such a market encourages a race and a people, and gives them opportunity to show their capacity.

NEEDS OF HOWARD

This institution now has something over 2,000 students, but the institution is almost pitiable in its lack of facilities, its lack of equipment, and its lack of personnel for teaching, its lack of library facilities, and many other things. But this proposed program contemplates a well-equipped institution at the end of 10 years, sufficient to accommodate 4,000 students.

In a letter to Doctor Johnson, October 17, I said:

We have been planning for a definite program of construction, faculty development, and equipment to properly provide at the end of a 10-year period for a student body of 4,000. This problem has appealed to me as one of the most important of anything that has come before me in my committee work. The purpose has been, in short, to make the Howard University at the end of the 10-year period a well-equipped, well-planned institution, with a sufficient and capable faculty. Such an institution would thenceforth inevitably constitute the educational leadership of the Negro race in the United States, and thereby play a great part in the solution of the negro problem in the future.

Along with this program and following it the thought is that there will be raised an endowment fund, so that ultimately the Federal Government's contribution will be less than at the present time.

This program has the full approval of the board of trustees of Howard, of the Commissioner of Education, and of the Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, November 20, 1930.

HON. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CRAMTON: It was with my consent that Doctor John submitted to you a plan which he and Doctor Johnson, of the Howard University, have worked out governing the relationships between the United States Government and the institution including the financial support to be given by Congress.

It seems to me that this follows very closely the program which has been in operation for more than 60 years governing our relationships to the land-grant colleges which are supported in every State for white students and in many of the States for students of the Negro race. In the District of Columbia the white students have had the opportunity to go to the University of Maryland, but negro students have been denied privileges extended to them in other parts of the country.

I understand that you want my formal approval of the plan and therefore give it with the statement above.

Cordially yours,

W. JOHN COOPER, Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 20, 1930.

MY DEAR MR. CRAMTON: May I call your attention to the financial program of Howard University, placed in my hands by President Johnson. In general, this would put this institution on a basis similar to that now recognized for the land-grant colleges. Until some other policy is developed for the relationship of the Federal Government to education, it seems reasonable to work forward from this basis. The program suggested aims to set Howard University free under its own endowment after a certain period of years. The present plan is to give established support, gradually diminishing in amount, from the Federal Government.

May I commend to you this program in the hope that you will find a way to incorporate it in the appropriations upon which the subcommittee of which you are chairman are now working.

Sincerely yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

HON. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
House of Representatives.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

The following information as to attendance and its distribution among States and countries will demonstrate the truly national character of the institution, as national as the problem. Also the distribution among the several departments will be of special interest.

Geographical distribution, 1929-30

[Net total in college]

States and countries	Liberal arts	Education	Applied science	Music	Religion	Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Pharmacy	Graduate division	Total
Alabama	17	16	3	4		2	11	1	4	3	61
Arkansas	16	8	2			1	5	1	1		35
California	2	2	1								5
Colorado	1	1									2
Connecticut	5	2					1	1			9
Delaware	4	7									11
District of Columbia	139	386	30	11	13	4	21	6	2	27	639
Florida	23	18				1	2	5	1	1	51
Georgia	37	28	1	2		1	7	13	6	2	104
Illinois	5	9	1	2		1	1			2	21
Indiana	8	6	1								15
Iowa	1	1		1							3
Kansas	4	4				3	2				13
Kentucky	23	12	1	1	1	2	1		1		42
Louisiana	13	7	3	1		3	4		1	1	33
Maryland	27	45	4	4	2	1	9	2	5		99
Massachusetts	4	10	1	2					1	1	22
Michigan	4						1				5
Minnesota	1										1
Mississippi	24	11	2	3		2	5	1		1	49
Missouri	13	12	3	2		1	3		1		35
Montana	1										1
Nebraska	2	1					1		1		5
North Carolina	80	52	4	7	4	9	15	11	4	1	187
New Jersey	31	28	1	2			14	4	1	3	84
New York	29	20	4	2	1		6	4	2		68
Ohio	13	15	1			1	7	4		1	42
Oklahoma	6	11		1		1	1				20
Pennsylvania	63	53	3	5	2	2	17	2	3	2	152
Rhode Island	8	1						1			10
South Carolina	25	24	3	1	2	4	16	3	5	2	85
South Dakota	1						1				2
Tennessee	9	14	1			2	2	3			31
Texas	27	7	3	1	3		6	2	2	1	52
Virginia	101	90	15	7	3	10	20	10	14	1	271
Vermont	1			1							2
West Virginia	7	5	2	3		1					18
Wyoming	2										2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES											
Africa	4	1					2				7
Bahama Islands	1										1
Bermuda	2						2				4
British Guiana	11						5	1			17
British West Indies	49	7	1			3	35	8	1		104
Canada	3	1									4
Central America	1						1				2
Costa Rica	1										1
Dominican Republic	1						1				2
Dutch Guiana	1							1			2
Haiti	1	1									2
Japan	1							1			2
Mexico	1										1
Panama	1										1
Porto Rico	4	1					1				6
Russia	1										1
South America	1						2				3
Virgin Islands	1										1
Total	852	919	90	64	33	62	241	74	54	52	2,441

NOTE.—This chart does not include special students.

General numerical summary of students

Divisions	Year 1929-30				Graduates	Unclassified	Men	Women	Division totals	Net totals	Subdivisions	Grand totals
	1	2	3	4								
The colleges:												
Liberal arts	404	179	134	115		20	662	190	852		79	
Education	379	186	203	141		10	206	713	919		154	
Applied science	51	21	11	7			48	42	90		8	
Music	24	15	9	11		5	14	50	64		10	
Graduate division					52		31	21	52		2	
College, enrollment of	858	401	357	274	52	35	961	1,016	1,977	1,977	253	2,230
Professional schools:												
Theological college	10	6	6	5		1	26	2	28			
Religion (resident)										33		
Graduate college	2	3					4	1	5			
Day class	20	14					32	2	34			
Law school										62		
Afternoon evening class	1	7	20				25	3	28			
Medicine, college of—												
Medical college	58	57	58	68			234	7	241			
Dental college	26	13	18	17			71	3	74			
Pharmaceutical college	23	13	18				44	10	54			
College of medicine enrollment	107	83	94	85			349	20	369	369		
Total professional schools	140	113	120	90		1	436	28	464			464
Total college and professional	998	514	477	364	52	36	1,397	1,044	2,441			

General numerical summary of students—Continued

Divisions	Year 1929-1930				Graduates	Unclassified	Men	Women	Division totals	Net totals	Subduplications	Grand totals
	1	2	3	4								
Special students in:												
Law							5	1	6			
Music							7	15	22			
Religion (correspondent)							149	1	150			
Total special students							161	17	178	178		178
Net total										2,619		
Duplication, subtracted											253	
Grand total												2,872
Evening academic class (included)							105	333	438	438	14	462
Summer session (included)							125	350	475	475		475

Graduates June 6, 1930

College of liberal arts	85
College of education	93
College of applied science	7
School of music	4
School of medicine:	
College of medicine	64
College of dentistry	16
College of pharmacy	13
School of law	21
School of religion	7
Graduate division	15
Total	325

NEED FOR NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

I will not take the time to discuss the one item here that was not recommended by the Budget, namely, an amount to begin the construction of a general library building, further than to observe that the library facilities, which admittedly are of the utmost importance in any school or university, are absolutely inadequate at Howard University, and it was our thought that although the item was not recommended by the Budget, we would include it because it is admittedly a necessary item, urgently recommended by the authorities of the school and by the authorities of the department.

Because of the present need for employment we are going to bring in to-morrow a bill for \$110,000,000 to provide relief for unemployment through work on rivers and harbors, on flood control, and in the building of roads. In a very large degree that program of employment reaches the ordinary day laborer. The man of skill, the carpenter, and the mason do not benefit to the same degree by that sort of legislation.

I may say that our committee intends to follow the bill which comes before you to-morrow, in the consideration of the deficiency bill, with other items presented by the Budget for the relief of unemployment. But our committee, in handling this item for Howard, thought that since here was a building that was needed that a good time to build it would be now, when it would provide employment for a class of people who need employment. While Washington is prosperous—and it is the only city in the Nation that does not suffer from the economic reverses of the country—we believe it a good time to go on with the erection of this building. People all over the Nation have read about Washington's construction program, they have naturally come here to get jobs, and many are unemployed. To relieve that unemployment this further building will afford some further relief.

Mr. BOWMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. BOWMAN. Will the gentleman inform the House whether Howard University is the only university for negro students which receives Federal aid?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is the only university which receives a direct Federal appropriation of this kind; in fact—and Mr. De Priest will correct me if I am wrong—I think there is no other negro institution of the scope of Howard University in the country. There are some very good schools building up, but none of them have the wide curriculum that constitutes a real university, as I understand it.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Is that a record to be proud of when we think that our ancestors went to Africa and brought the ancestors of these negro citizens to this country and enslaved them, and when they were given their freedom they were turned out without a penny, without any education, and without any training to meet and cope with conditions or find their place in a white civilization. Does not the gentleman think that the great thing the Negro race needs is more and better education so that they can have professional training, with their own doctors and their own nurses and their own educators, in order that they may achieve the best civilization that the negro can achieve in this country?

Mr. CRAMTON. We can at least do this very definite thing now proposed by the committee and support this wise program.

In closing my talk, that has gone on longer than I anticipated in my presentation of this bill, I would like to make this statement:

GIVING LIFE TO AN APPROPRIATION BILL

The handling of an appropriation bill can be a very cut-and-dried affair and very uninteresting. Our subcommittee have sought for all these years to make it somewhat more than that. We have sought to see the problems that were involved in the bill, and we have sought in our handling of the bill to cooperate with the administrative authorities so as to aid in the solution of these problems; and one of the big problems that seemed to me to be involved in the bill was this general negro problem, in which the question of education is of prime importance. Hence we have done what we could to help work that out and in this case do what we could to make a real contribution to the field of negro education.

I want to thank the House for their kind consideration. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has occupied 1 hour and 55 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire to occupy.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] is recognized for not to exceed one hour.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as the ranking minority member on this Interior Department Appropriations Committee that our friend Mr. CRAMTON has so splendidly conducted as chairman for the last 10 years, I want to make a brief reference to his service. His retirement—we hope only temporary—will be a very great loss to this House and Congress and the entire country. Personally, I think this subcommittee has the hardest and most trying and complicated task of any one of the 10 subcommittees. It has a greater variety of activities and touches the human side of governmental affairs more than any of them. I have been on the Appropriations Committee for 10 years, but I have only been on this subcommittee 6 years. The work of this committee is a fascinating inspiration.

As you all know, Mr. CRAMTON is one of the most thoroughly equipped, nationally minded, and hardest workers that this House has had during his long service. [Applause.] From my 22 years' service on this floor I have never known a more efficient or effective worker. He is not only a hard and conscientious worker but his work has always been broad-based, not sectional, but really national.

I feel that if it had not been for the fact that he has looked upon his service as a Congressman from a national standpoint, and from a standpoint of building up our entire country; from the standpoint of rendering his best possible service in making more efficient these great bureaus that come under the jurisdiction of his committee, that this House might not have sustained the loss that this House sustains by his retirement. Instead of spending his vacations in idleness or at home building up his political fences, he has spent many months nearly every year investigating the problems of the national parks, in personally learning the conditions and needs of our 200 tribes of Indians and the Indian schools and reservations, and in studying the complaints and appeals from the Government irrigation and reclamation projects, and public-land matters, Government surveys, and hundreds of western matters, so that he could personally know and intelligently handle these matters before Congress. I know, because I have been with him on some of that work. I know it involves hard work besides the expenditure of considerable of our own money. I do not believe any committee of Congress has ever given all those western activities anything like the personal attention that this committee has, and, most of all, that work has been done by Mr. CRAMTON.

I feel his services here will go down in history with many great achievements; but three or four will stand out in bold relief. One is the wonderful help he has given toward educating, improving the health, and upbuilding and preserving the Indian race.

During the past 10 years that he has been chairman of this committee he has done more than any man I know of toward preventing the Indian from becoming extinct. He has devoted a world of hard work and most painstaking research to learning what their problems are and trying to take such constructive steps and render such practical help as is necessary to help the red man to help himself. He has vastly reduced the waste, inefficiency, and other evils of the Indian Service. His untiring work and the enormous appropriations he has secured for the better and more universal education and improvement of the health of the Indians should make every Indian in the United States and Alaska feel everlastingly grateful to him.

Our national parks are the great playgrounds of our country. If we are ever going to bring about throughout our Nation a universal sentiment of "seeing America first" it will be largely by reason of the development of our national parks. They are becoming marvelous attractions to not only the American people but to the people of the world, and the people of the world are more and more going there by the millions and millions every year.

There was no popular movement of that kind just a few years ago. Next to Stephen R. Mather I think he is entitled to more credit than any other one individual for the rapid and marvelous development of our national parks, that are the admiration of the world. I do not mean to minimize the earnest and hard work of the other members of this subcommittee. They are all good workers, but he has been the leading factor in bringing about the expenditure of many millions of dollars on the scenic roads and in the development of the parks in every way. That work of this committee has brought about this great migration to the West every summer to visit these parks. Besides being of inestimable value as great healthful and recreational resorts these parks have become a great Americanization institution. There you rub elbows with the people of every State in the Union and every nation of the world. No one can spend two months visiting our national parks without being benefited in health and charmed by the experience and also being ever thereafter a broader-minded and more patriotic American citizen.

Furthermore, there are many other things for which the gentleman from Michigan will be long remembered; many great acts of real statesmanship, including the great park that is provided for on the Potomac River adjoining this Capital City and his handling of the fiscal affairs of the District of Columbia.

All of our constituents should feel grateful to him for bringing about the first great step toward a fair, just, and equitable apportionment of the expenditures of the Federal money within the District of Columbia and partially terminating forever a most infamous outrage upon the taxpayers of every State in the Union.

Every negro in the United States should feel grateful to the chairman of this committee for his long years of persistent and very able and effective work in behalf of Howard University in the District of Columbia and in being largely instrumental in putting it on a practical and working basis where it is going to be the greatest university for the colored people in the world. No human being can estimate the future value of that university to the Negro race and to the world. I have often said to my constituents in western Colorado that Mr. CRAMTON was worth a million dollars a year to our Government. Whether or not that statement was exaggerated, I know that this Interior Department subcommittee under his constant and very active leadership has saved to the taxpayers of our country a great many millions of dollars.

On behalf of all the Western 15 States of this Union I say to the House with profound sorrow that when the gentleman from Michigan retires from this Chamber the West will lose one of the greatest friends we have ever had. He has rendered 18 years of great and loyal service to the American people, and I know the other 34 members of our Appropriation Committee, and I believe all the other 400 Members of this House sincerely hope that his congressional career will only be temporarily interrupted. [Applause.]

I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose at the present time to discuss in detail the various items contained in this bill. That has already been done by the very able and efficient chairman of the subcommittee. The report outlines in detail the various items in the bill, showing the increases and decreases, and your attention is invited to the fact that there are 1,226 pages of the hearings which exhaustively explain every item in the bill.

I want to supplement the statement that has been made by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] that every member of the subcommittee deeply regrets the retirement of the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. CRAMTON] from the committee and from the Congress.

During my service of some 14 years in the House I know of no man who has devoted unselfishly more of his time to the public service than has the gentleman from Michigan. I voice the sentiment of not only every member of the subcommittee but of all members of the full committee when I say there is no man on the committee who has a more intimate knowledge of every detail of this bill than has the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON]. He has not only devoted his time during sessions of Congress but when the Congress was not in session he has visited practically every project that is appropriated for in this bill. He brings to the service of the committee not only the information that is developed from the heads of the various bureaus but a wealth of personal information that he has gained from an inspection of practically every project appropriated for in this bill. We on the committee have learned to lean on him very heavily. We have not only found in him a tireless worker, a man of splendid judgment, of fine intellect, but one who has a comprehensive grasp of every detail.

Every bureau that is appropriated for in this bill is indebted to the chairman of this subcommittee for the results of the splendid public service he has so faithfully rendered. [Applause.]

The hearings corroborate the statement that he compels the heads of every bureau to justify every item that is re-

quested and he also compels the bureau to account for the expenditure of every dollar in the bill for the current year. His retirement from the House is a distinct loss to the committee, to the Congress, and to the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, as its name implies, this bill appropriates for all of the activities that come under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The amount recommended to be appropriated in this bill is \$68,552,006.73.

This amount is \$840,705 less than the Budget estimates for 1932, and is \$5,640,382.99 more than was carried in the 1931 appropriation bill.

This bill recommends \$779,600 for the Secretary's office.

It carries \$2,237,300 for the General Land Office.

The bill recommends for the Reclamation Service, payable from the reclamation fund, \$22,071,000, which is an increase, compared with the 1931 appropriation, of \$2,350,000.

The amount recommended in the bill for the Geological Survey is \$3,132,740.

For the National Park Service the bill recommends \$9,498,250.

For the Bureau of Education the sum of \$510,000 is recommended, which is an increase of \$76,120 over the amount carried in the 1931 appropriation.

The government in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii is provided for in the sum of \$1,242,100, a decrease of \$72,700 over that appropriated for the current year.

For St. Elizabeths Hospital the bill carries \$2,779,020, and for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$125,000.

The bill recommends an appropriation of \$1,560,000 for Howard University, and \$193,500 for Freedmen's Hospital.

For the Bureau of Indian Affairs there is recommended an appropriation in this bill of \$24,423,496.73, which is an increase of \$2,060,065.99 over the amount appropriated for the current year.

I want to trespass upon the time of the House very briefly to discuss the Indian question.

I had never heard that there was any criticism directed against the chairman of this subcommittee [Mr. CRAMTON] because of his attitude toward the Indian question.

Permit me to say that he has rendered the Indians a distinct service and I know of no man who has been more helpful to them or who has been more sympathetic in the consideration of appropriations recommended for their benefit.

Every dormitory and every hospital built throughout the country for the benefit of the Indians will stand as a monument to his generous and sympathetic consideration.

Every time the bill making appropriations for the Indians comes up for consideration in the House the question is asked, what is the necessity for the various increases in the items for the benefit of the Indians?

A few years ago we dealt with Indians by tribes, but Congress has changed its policy toward them; their lands are being allotted and their funds individualized, and therefore instead of dealing with approximately 193 Indian tribes collectively, we are supervising approximately 340,000 Indians scattered, for the most part, throughout the Western States.

Let us remember that when Columbus discovered America the Indian claimed the possessory right to the entire continental United States and, in fact, the entire Western Hemisphere. When the first English settlement was founded at Jamestown in 1607, it was upon an island on the north bank of the James River, consisting of approximately 1,900 acres, cut off by a slough, which formed a protection against the Indians who lived in that immediate vicinity. They were gradually pressed back by the various waves of civilization. When the War Department was created by the act of Congress of August 7, 1789, the Indians were placed under the supervision of that department. A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in that department on March 11, 1824. On July 9, 1832, the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created. When the Department of the Interior was created by the act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred from the War Department to the Interior Department.

From the foundation of our Government we began to make treaties with the Indians, and in each treaty the area over which they claimed the possessory right was materially diminished. Our Government continued the policy of making treaties with the Indians until discontinued by the act of March 3, 1871, when it was declared that thereafter no further treaties would be entered into with the Indians. For the next 25 years we made agreements with them. Most of these agreements were induced by coercive measures. Agreements had the same binding force as treaties, as the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that a treaty has no more binding force than an act of Congress and can be repealed by an act of Congress. During the past 25 years instead of making agreements with the Indians the policy has been changed and Congress legislates for them by direct enactment.

By these various means, first by treaty, then by agreements, and later by acts of Congress, the Indians of the United States, some 193 tribes or bands, speaking 58 different dialects, have had their possessions greatly reduced. For the most part their lands have been allotted, and the public generally thought that this was a final solution of the Indian question.

It is not my purpose to discuss the Indian question at length, but let me say that we hope to accomplish the matter of civilizing the Indians gradually and to prepare them for productive citizenship, emphasizing some three or four governmental activities.

First, we are trying to stress industrial education, and this bill carries for educational purposes for the Indians, exclusive of tribal funds, \$11,726,000, or an increase of \$537,060 over the appropriation for the current year, and, in addition, authorizes the expenditure of \$881,000 out of tribal funds, and these appropriations are expended upon reservation and nonreservation boarding schools, Indian day schools, contract and mission schools, and through the payment of tuition for the attendance of Indians in the various public schools throughout the Western States.

The report indicates that there are 12,420 children in nonreservation boarding schools, 8,250 children in reservation boarding schools, 3,900 children in boarding schools conducted by other agencies than the Federal Government, 875 children in special institutions for defectives, 4,000 children in day schools maintained by the Federal Government, and 25,500 children for whom tuition is paid in the local public schools.

The report states that there are 79,534 children of school age, and that of this number 68,220 attend school either under Federal or State supervision.

This would leave 11,314 Indian children of school age who are not attending school. Some of these children, with some degree of Indian blood, attend school in cities and towns where no tuition is paid from Federal appropriations, and, perhaps, therefore are not accounted for.

Let me say to the Congress and to the Indian Bureau and the country that my fears are that when a survey, now in process of being made, is completed that it will disclose that a large percentage of the full-blood Indian children of school age are among the 11,314 children eligible to attend school but who are not actually in school.

You ask why? In the first place the parents are for the most part non-English speaking and are not inclined to compel their children to enter the public schools, and in the second place the parents are in destitute circumstances and the children are, in many cases, undernourished. The children have insufficient clothes to permit them to attend the public schools. In many cases they have no lunch to take with them and they have no money with which to buy books.

I want to state again that the attendance of full-blood children upon day schools throughout the country has been a disappointment. It is a splendid theory to state the great advantages to the Indian children coming in contact with the white children, and carrying the effects of that contact back to their homes, but that presupposes the Indian children actually attend the public schools.

I want to urge upon the education division of the Indian Bureau the making of a detailed survey with a view of determining not so much as to how many Indian children are in the public schools, but how many full-blood Indian children are attending the public schools, and just how many full-blood children do not attend the public schools.

In my judgment, the Indian day schools on the western reservations are a success, but it must be remembered that in those schools the attendance is almost exclusively Indian, and their books are furnished to them free of charge and hot lunches are provided. I have in mind, however, those communities in which there are only a few full-blood Indian children, and where no books are furnished, and where no lunches are provided, and where it is impracticable to do this.

In my judgment the only solution in such cases is to provide boarding schools.

I attended the Indian primary schools and the tribal boarding schools and have devoted much of my life to a study of the Indian question.

We have approximately 193 Indian tribes in this country. Legislation as to each tribe differs in some respects, and, therefore, the government or supervision of each tribe by the Indian Bureau is to some extent different. I think that the boarding schools must be maintained for a number of years, and an effort should be made to induce the full-blood Indian children in the communities where they do not reside in sufficient numbers to maintain schools, to enter boarding schools and to give them an industrial education so as to make them productive citizens of the Nation.

It is frequently urged that this is an obligation of the State. The Constitution reserved the right to legislate for the Indians, and Congress has legislated for the Indians since the foundation of the Government, and it has always been recognized as a national obligation. Their tribal lands are tax exempt and their lands, when allotted, are restricted and usually exempt from taxation. The States therefore feel that if the lands allotted to the Indians are to be exempt from taxation, if they are not going to contribute to the support of the schools, the building of roads, and to the expense of the county and State governments, due to legislative enactments by Congress, that the Congress of the United States should appropriate back to the States money in lieu of taxes not collected from tax-exempt Indian lands. For these reasons no State of the Union has adequately cared for its Indian population. There is no exception. I do not want to particularize, but I invite attention to the condition of the Seminole Indians in Florida, the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi, and the Alabama Indians in Texas.

When the committee visited the Seminole Indians who live around the Everglades in Florida, a few years ago, they were perhaps the most primitive Indians in the United States. There was not a missionary among them, and no schools were maintained for their benefit. We found only two Seminole Indians—a boy and a girl—who had attracted the attention of the white people and had been induced to enter school, but so far as our investigation went no other Seminole Indian children attended school.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Are they in the same situation as these other Indians to whom you have referred?

Mr. HASTINGS. These Indians were not in as impoverished a condition then as they are now. At that time the Florida Indians made a living by hunting and fishing and they were permitted to kill plume birds and to sell the plumes, but since that time State restrictive legislation has been enacted in Florida to prevent this. Much of the land over which they hunted has been allotted, so it will be seen that their means of livelihood, with which they were familiar, has been changed.

What is true of the Indians in Florida is true in practically every other State of the Union. The lands of the Indians have been restricted; they have been allotted in my State of Oklahoma; they do not have a wide area over which to hunt and there are no available streams in which to fish. I do not mean to criticize the legislation. Most of

it is to be commended, but some of the Indians in my district are in very destitute circumstances.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Is that in consequence of violation of treaty rights?

Mr. HASTINGS. No; those Indians are now citizens of the United States. Their lands were allotted, and each State has a right to enact its own game laws and that has been done. I am only inviting attention to the fact that the Indians are not familiar with other means of making a living, and when restricted in this they do not readily turn to another.

Now, with reference to the Indians in my own State. A few years ago each Indian owned a larger allotment of land. From time to time, either through legislation or by action of the Secretary of the Interior, he has been permitted to dispose of a part of his holdings. Their surplus lands have in a large measure been disposed of. This is also true of inherited lands. They are gone. For a time he made his living by cutting and hauling the timber off his land, and from some of this timber he cut railroad ties. He has been doing this for a number of years, so that he does not have much left to live off any longer.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman give a general estimate as to the amount of land that is still retained in the original allotted lands, by the Indians or their descendants?

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not have accurate figures at the present time.

Mr. STAFFORD. I mean among the Five Civilized Tribes or any one of them?

Mr. HASTINGS. Beginning in 1902 there were 101,518 enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes for allotment purposes, and their lands were allotted to them. Congress, by the act of May 27, 1908, removed the restrictions from a part of these lands and from time to time the Secretary of the Interior has under the law removed restrictions from individual Indians. A great many of those originally enrolled have died and their lands have been sold. I do not have accurate figures as to the number of original allottees still living, but a survey is now being made by the Indian Bureau and accurate figures ought to be available within the next few months.

Mr. GLOVER. What is the disposition of the Indians now with reference to agriculture? Is the Indian interested in agriculture or is he not?

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman from Arkansas must understand that the word "Indian" includes allottees from the full blood to one two hundred and fifty-sixth degree Indian blood, and he must also remember that there is a vast difference between the 193 Indian tribes in the country. As to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes they have been agriculturalists for 100 years. Some, of course, cultivate small tracts, and others cultivate a much larger acreage. The Indians in New Mexico have been interested in agriculture and irrigation for 500 years or more, so that when this inquiry is made we must specify whether we mean a full-blood Indian or one of a lesser degree of Indian blood.

Mr. GLOVER. My inquiry was as to those of full Indian blood.

Mr. HASTINGS. The full-blood Indians of Oklahoma are all cultivating some land and they are making progress. However, as I was about to say a moment ago, they are in destitute circumstances. Some relief is granted in this bill. The chairman has indicated that he will propose an amendment increasing the amount which may be expended for the relief of Indians throughout the United States and that he will make this immediately available. The Indians in my State should have help during the coming winter months, and I sincerely trust that some of the money appropriated in a lump sum for general support and administration will be made immediately available for relief purposes, and the chairman informs me that when that item is reached in the bill it is his purpose to amend it to that effect.

Just a word in conclusion. I have emphasized one method of assisting the Indians, and that is through industrial edu-

cation. We are attempting to give the Indians industrial education and assistance and are making every effort to teach him how to farm and to follow other pursuits, so as to make him self-sustaining. We are encouraging him to raise stock. We are assisting him in the marketing of his farm products. But we must not press him over a precipice before he is prepared. That would be disastrous to him. We should gradually but firmly aid him in every possible way through industrial education, through farming, and other methods, as provided in this bill, and direct him into a path that will lead to progress and will ultimately place him in a position that will make him assume the full responsibilities of citizenship and make him a productive citizen of his community, State, and Nation. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, as a member of the Appropriations Committee I find myself in a somewhat uncomfortable position by not being in accord with a majority of my committee on at least one item included in this bill. That item is the one providing for an appropriation of \$400,000 to be made immediately available to begin the construction of a new library for Howard University, the ultimate cost of which is to be \$800,000 and which was submitted to but refused by the Budget.

In order to have the record straight, and especially to have my own position understood, I want to recall briefly the policy adopted by the Committee on Appropriations at the beginning of this session with reference to appropriations.

You will recall that when the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill was under consideration our committee recommended to the House that an item of something more than a million dollars, which had the approval of the President and the Budget, should be stricken out of that bill. That item was to afford relief by equalizing the salaries of certain groups of Government employees. The Appropriation Committee recommended to the House and the House adopted the recommendation, that in view of the economic depression and the state of the Treasury, these increases in salaries should not be voted to Government employees at this time.

For just a moment, in passing, let us examine the merits or demerits of that recommendation of our committee.

In the first place let us recall that since the adoption of the classification act in 1923 there has grown up this system of inequality in pay among Government employees. Under that system we go to one department and find an employee doing a certain class of work and getting a certain rate of pay, and we go into another branch of the service and find the same class of work being done at a different rate of pay. We find certain employees getting periodical raises and other grades held stationary.

In 1923 the Welch bill was enacted, the purpose of that legislation being to cure some of these defects. It may be recalled by some of you ladies and gentlemen that at that time I was a member of the Civil Service Committee, and I think one of a little handful in the House who voted against the Welch bill, because I did not believe it would equalize the pay or remedy the defects that it attempted to cure. But the bill was passed, and as a result of the passage of that bill, appropriations were made by Congress to carry out and put into effect the increase authorized.

Then we passed the Brookhart bill, which provided automatic step-ups for those who had not received a raise under the Welch bill. Appropriations were made in response to that bill. So that during this very fiscal year in which we are now operating many Government employees have received increases in their salaries as a result of the Welch and the Brookhart bills.

Now, we knew all of that. We also knew that this group of something like a half million employees was the only group of workers—I was about to say in America, but I might say in the world—who had not directly felt the touch of the present economic depression. They had not lost one

single day from their regular employment. Their annual leave and their sick leave had come regularly and automatically. Not only that, but they had automatically benefited by a reduction of something like 25 or 30 per cent in the cost of living. Now, those were the conditions that were understood. On the other side of the picture we knew that our Nation was facing a great financial and economic crisis; that back in your State and in my State hundreds of thousands of men and women were idle, not a day's work to be done; mortgages being foreclosed on their homes and many of them hungry. We knew that in a number of the States of the Union our agricultural population was prostrate because of the drought and that not only would the Federal Government be called upon to make large appropriations to relieve that situation but that the various State governments and State agencies would be called upon to provide liberally if people were not to have suffering and want during this winter.

So with that picture, ladies and gentlemen, and believing—and I hope we may continue to believe—that the great army of Federal employees are patriotic men and women, and willing to postpone temporarily their claims in an emergency of this kind, we believed it not to be unreasonable to ask them to defer for a year, if you please, the large appropriations necessary to make those increases in their salaries. I voted, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, with my Appropriations Committee on that policy. Not only did I vote with them but I came over when it was considered and stood up with them. And I say to you frankly it was not an easy thing to do, because I have championed, since being a Member of this House, the rights of the Government clerks and the employees of the Government, and championed the idea that the Government ought to be a liberal employer, pay a living scale, and set a good example. Yet I believe the Government is justified in withholding this increase in pay in view of the state of the Treasury in the present situation.

Now we have at last come to the point. That is the policy which the Appropriations Committee has adopted and it has been approved by the House. We now come to the Interior Department appropriation bill, and in it we find an item of \$400,000 to begin construction on a library for Howard University, the total cost of which shall not exceed \$800,000, an item, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, which was submitted to the Budget and refused.

Now, some one suggests that it is ludicrous to say that Congress ought to be consistent. I do not think so. How are you going to justify, how can the Appropriations Committee justify, and how can the Congress justify, saying to the Government clerks that though we recognize the fact that we owe this money to them in salary adjustments, though the Bureau of the Budget and the President have said it ought to be paid, yet because we are facing a deficit in our Treasury and because of the large appropriations we must make in this crisis we are going to withhold it? How can we say that to this group of Government employees and then turn around, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, to a private educational institution, which is not a Government agency but which is the beneficiary of large Government appropriations, and embark on a large and extensive building program?

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman is a member of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. WOODRUM. I am.

Mr. SNELL. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to just exactly what the Wood amendment means. I am frank to say I do not understand it myself. I supposed that by adopting the Wood amendment it was simply meant that we would not increase salaries any more this year. Does it go further than that?

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not think so.

Mr. SNELL. I thought the gentleman said he was against increasing salaries this year, but he wanted to take care of these employees according to the Budget recommendation.

Mr. WOODRUM. No; the gentleman misunderstood me.

Mr. SNELL. I wish the gentleman would enlighten me, because I am somewhat confused.

Mr. WOODRUM. I said that very much against my personal inclination I yielded to the policy of the Appropriations Committee not to appropriate for the salary adjustments this year because of the condition we are facing. I said I believed they ought to be adjusted when we can get to it, and I hope we can get to it in the next Congress; but I do not think it ought to be done now, and I do not think the Government clerks ought to press the matter at this time.

Mr. SNELL. The Wood amendment goes no further than to provide that salaries shall not be increased this year?

Mr. WOODRUM. That is my understanding of it, that it goes no further than that. The gentleman will understand this, because I do not think it is generally understood—

Mr. SNELL. I know I do not understand it, and I would like to understand it.

Mr. WOODRUM. Let us take a minute and clear the RECORD on it. We passed the Welch bill which provided for certain increases; that passed Congress and the appropriations were made for it. Some of the clerks received increases, but the gentleman may remember the little interesting scrap we had when several of us maintained that under the Welch bill the bulk of the money would go to the higher-up employees, and it turned out to be just as some of us had predicted. Then we came back with the Brookhart bill and passed it, that bill being passed to cure some of those inequalities.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Why was it not to cure all of them?

Mr. WOODRUM. The Brookhart bill, as the gentleman will remember, provided certain step-ups in the service for employees who had not gotten increases under the Welch bill. That was passed and Congress appropriated money for it in the last session of Congress and those increases are in force. The employees affected are getting that increase in this present fiscal year.

Now, aside from that an inequality has grown up in the service, because there can not be promotions in a grade. Here is a grade with five steps in it and the classification act provides that the salary shall be as of the average of the grade provided an employee has been there a certain length of time and his efficiency ratings will justify it. Many of the employees have been there the sufficient length of time, their efficiency ratings have justified it, but they have never been promoted out of the minimum grade because the Congress had not made the appropriations so they could be provided for.

Now, the Congress and the President and the bureau have all realized that this is really a debt owing to the Government employees. The President and the Budget Bureau put it in the Budget this year that we would make a certain appropriation this year, another one next year, and another one the third year to raise that group up their standing within the grade to which they were entitled.

Mr. SNELL. Where does the 3-year program arise?

Mr. WOODRUM. That is where the 3-year program comes in, in order not to do it all in one year.

Mr. SNELL. Then we are prohibiting promotions?

Mr. WOODRUM. No; it is not a matter of promotions. The gentleman must not confuse promotions with adjustments in the grades. If an employee is now in the minimum grade and promoted another grade and that grade carries an increased salary, he gets that promotion, but not within the grade. If he is promoted and taken out of one employment and put into another, and the employment he is put into carries a greater rate of pay than the one from which he is promoted, then he gets the increased pay. All that the Wood amendment provides is that an employee doing a certain job, if he continues in that job and in that grade, this year shall not have his salary increased.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Some grades have four or five steps, I believe?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Now, it is quite possible that one of the employees within a grade may pass out or resign or be discharged. None of the employees will step into that salary under the limitations placed on the appropriations by the Wood amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not think the gentleman properly construes it. I do not think that is it at all.

Mr. SNELL. I think that is a question that is quite important. I have heard that question discussed in the last few days, and that is what has confused me about the proposition, in view of the fact that they are going to have just as much money this year as they had last year.

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not think it means that at all.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is a great deal I do not know about this question, but it occurs to me that the only way that could be applicable would be in the case where the appropriation bills carry the provision that the average of salaries paid shall not exceed the average of salaries for that grade.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. So that if a bureau was at the point where they were paying the average of salaries for that grade, then it would, of course, as long as those employees continued, not be possible for one of those employees below the average to be brought above the average. If one should die who was above the average, that would make an opportunity to bring up one from below, but that is something that only occurs occasionally.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Then it is clear that we have two limitations; one is the general average limitation within the grade and the second a limitation placed on increases by the Wood amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. But you see the man you are referring to is performing the same service as before.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Oh, I will grant you that.

Mr. WOODRUM. Ladies and gentlemen of the committee, this discussion is somewhat beside the point I was getting to, which is simply this. If the situation of the Treasury is such that the Congress can not give to its employees an adjustment of their pay, which it has recognized as being just and equitable and which the President and the Bureau of the Budget have recommended, then the condition of the Treasury is such that we ought not to embark upon an extensive building program for Howard University, which is expressly disapproved by the Budget.

I come from a State that provides splendidly and adequately for the education of its colored people, and this Congress has been liberal with Howard University.

The Congress provided in the year 1930-31 the sum of \$1,249,000 for Howard University, which was 57 per cent of the amount required to run the university. The Bureau of the Budget recommended for the next fiscal year \$1,160,000 for Howard University, which is 52.8 per cent, and in that recommendation is included the completion of a new classroom and \$225,000 for a new heating plant, all of which is provided for here; and you gentlemen will find by adverting to the hearings, page 674, that there is laid down a very ambitious program for the future development of this institution, which calls for increasing the appropriation by the Federal Government up to \$3,246,000 in the year 1935-36.

I repeat that we can not justify a policy by our committee or by the Congress of saying to the Government clerks that we can not pay what we owe them, and at the same time turn around to a privately owned educational institution and embark upon a building program which at most is not a necessity. I do not know how desirable it may be to have a new library for Howard University that will cost nearly

\$1,000,000 of Government funds. It has been suggested it is not necessary; that in a city like Washington where they have library facilities unequaled in any other part of the country, at least it will be no hardship on this educational institution to defer their wants for a few years, just the same as we are asking the Government clerks to defer theirs.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMTON. Where would the gentleman suggest that these 2,000 students go for library facilities? The Library of Congress would not be available, neither would the Carnegie Library.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is not the Library of Congress opened to them?

Mr. CRAMTON. In a limited way, but they could not take a book from the Library, and if they resorted there in any great number there would be great congestion. There are 2,000 students and seven or eight hundred go to a library every day. There is no library in the city where that number would be welcome.

Mr. WOODRUM. Does not the gentleman from Michigan think that the students of Howard University could be asked to defer their wants a little as we have asked the Government employees to do, to defer the debt that the Government owes them?

Mr. CRAMTON. They can defer, of course, as they have for many years. I hope, however, that the gentlemen of the House will not, through their enthusiasm for or their acceptance of the Wood amendment which eliminates increase of salaries for those who are employed in the Government service—I hope that will not result in the House opposing any meritorious construction item such as serves to give employment to those who are out of a job, because the next deficiency bill will no doubt have a large number of such items.

Mr. WOODRUM. If there is any one place in the United States where the construction of public buildings has not suffered, it is the city of Washington. The construction of our public buildings has gone on without hindrance. Merchants do not know that there has been any depression. The unemployment situation has not touched Washington except as to those who have drifted in from outside territory.

Mr. CRAMTON. Absolutely; the gentleman is correct in most of those statements. Washington is fortunate beyond any other city in the country in this present crisis. Our very prosperity has served to draw outsiders here in large numbers—unemployed skilled labor, carpenters, masons—because they thought they could get employment.

Mr. WOODRUM. Now, I merely wish to say that I do not think the gentleman can defend the appropriation as an employment proposition. In the first place, it is not needed in Washington. In the second place, the answer is that the Bureau of the Budget said no when it was presented to it. I reiterate again and again that if our Appropriations Committee is going to take up items of this sort, gratuitous items, turned down by the Bureau of the Budget, I want to see the Government clerks get what is coming to them. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, on the 2d day of this month I undertook to discuss the substantive principles of the Capper-Kelly resale price control bill. At this time, with the indulgence of my colleagues, I desire briefly to discuss the bill in its application to present conditions. It would be more pleasing to me if other Members of this body would undertake this labor, but possibly what I say will serve as a basis for a better performance on their part. Certainly the subject, involving the public welfare as it does, is deserving of better treatment than I am able to give it.

I shall discuss the measure from the standpoint of its new features, changes made by the committee reporting it. And while not disclosed, as I take it, in the report of the committee, nor is it disclosed, so far as I am able to learn in any of the addresses made by the House author of the bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Beck], a member of

the committee, whom we all recognize as one of the clearest and most profound thinkers in the country, interrupted me in my address and called attention to this fact, claiming authorship of the amendment. That amendment, as I have stated, limits the provisions of the measure—that is, the price-fixing features of the bill—to the first transaction of sale. In other words, the manufacturer, if he deals with the wholesaler under contract, may fix a price that the wholesaler may charge the retailer, but he can not fix the price that the retailer shall charge the consumer. That is, the price-fixing power of the manufacturer is exhausted when he fixes the price that the wholesaler shall charge. To this proposition the House author of the bill doubtless concurred. He was here and heard the statement that was made and had an opportunity to dissent, but did not.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes.

Mr. KELLY. Of course that point was not immediately in question when I spoke to the gentleman from Georgia. If the gentleman is interested, I would say that my interpretation of that provision is that this measure will legalize a contract between the vendor and the vendee of a standard trade-marked article as to resale price. That vendor may be the manufacturer of the article or the wholesale dealer.

Mr. COX. Very well. I say that he had an opportunity to dissent and did not, and if he concurs it completely destroys the position that he has heretofore taken and renders wholly irrelevant most of that which has heretofore been said by the proponents of the measure.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes.

Mr. KELLY. That is doing me an injustice.

Mr. COX. I disclaim any such intention. I disclaim any intention to misconstrue anything that the gentleman has said.

Mr. KELLY. The gentleman does not desire to do that, but I say that I never made such a statement as that this bill would not legalize a contract between the wholesale vendor of a trade-marked article in agreement with his retail buyer. I believe this will legalize such a contract.

Mr. COX. The gentleman's statement stands as he propounds it and I shall undertake to answer it later on. The fact that this bill by reason of this amendment relates only to the first transaction of sale is a condition that has not been known to the propagandized wholesaler and retailer. Their support of the measure has been won upon the representation that the measure also permits the manufacturer to project his contract to the extent of fixing the price that the retailer should charge the consumer, thereby assuring the wholesaler and the retailer, as they have contended and now believe, that some protection against the unfair practices of the chain store would be brought about. Of course, no one knows the fallacy of this argument better than the manufacturer himself, but the contention that he has heretofore made he can make no longer. But he has not taken the pains, and I make bold to assert will not take the pains, to inform those who have already been deceived of the change in this bill.

First, let us discuss the question as it affects the wholesaler and the jobber. The measure does not relate to private brands of wholesalers. A wholesaler or a jobber who has products manufactured for him by the manufacturer and puts them out under his own private brand or trade name has no price-fixing power. Neither has the manufacturer the power to fix the price for him on such articles. He is only a dealer, and therefore is expressly denied price-fixing powers under the terms of the bill. He must be the maker or the producer of a product in order to fix a resale price on goods handled in interstate commerce. Trading under contract is not compulsory upon the manufacturer.

He may sell one wholesaler under contract and elect to fix the prices that the retailer shall charge the consumer. He may sell another wholesaler outside of contract, except that which is involved in the exchange of values, with the right in the buyer to fix his own price to the retailers, and he may sell the two at different prices; but if he sells two or more

wholesalers in the same city or town under contract, he must make equal buying and selling terms, but this does not mean that the same price will be charged on all goods sold, for there is an allowance on quantity sales. One buying in bulk, of course, would receive a better price than one buying in smaller amounts.

The law relates only as it can do, to interstate traffic. The manufacturer selling to one within the State of his domicile would violate the law if he undertook to fix resale prices. Take my State of Georgia, for instance. A manufacturer producing his wares within the State could not sell to wholesalers or retailers and fix a resale price. To do so would subject the parties to the contract to prosecution under the antitrust law, but the same manufacturer could sell to one across the State line and be within the terms of the law.

What does this limitation of this act to first sale mean to the wholesaler and the jobber? The retailer wants what he thinks is the benefit of the price-fixing features of the bill. At present the bulk of his products or his purchases are bought from the wholesaler and the jobber. It makes no difference whether the wholesaler or the jobber lives within or without the State, he can not fix a resale price to the retailer. If the retailer wants his resale price fixed, then he must deal directly with the manufacturer. This means that the effect of the law will be to promote direct buying from the manufacturer by the retailer, and this will mean the complete extinction of the middleman—that is, the wholesaler and the jobber—or the wholesaler and the jobber as a matter of self-preservation will enter upon a policy of selling direct to the consumer, and this will mean that the retailer will be forced out of business. Under the law there is no longer any community of interest as between the wholesaler and the retailer, and I dare say no one will dispute this proposition.

What does this bill mean to the retailer who operates under this price-fixing scheme? My answer is, complete and absolute strangulation of all independent enterprise. The retailer can no longer avail himself of the service of the wholesaler because he must go directly to the manufacturer, whose agent or order-taker he becomes under the contract. Although using his own capital, handling the goods he has bought and paid for himself, he is, nevertheless, the order taker or agent of the manufacturer. This means the use of more capital in the stocking of his business with larger quantities of goods. If he expects to serve the public, he must have the goods that the public wants, and in order to have them he must increase his stocks. This means delay and inconvenience in securing goods; higher transportation costs. But it means more than this. It can not be expected that the wholesaler or jobber will surrender without a struggle. He will enter the retail business, and thus the present retailer will be confronted with a new form of competition and one with which he can not successfully cope. This bill, Mr. Chairman, is a manufacturer's bill and is not for the retailer.

How will the bill affect the advertising business of the newspapers, large and small? We know that if the newspapers are to continue to render valuable news service at a minimum cost, they will have to have the benefit of the advertising of the local merchants. If all prices are fixed by the manufacturer, and thus reduced to a dead level, where is the incentive to the local merchant to advertise? All advertising will be confined to periodicals having a national circulation, and these agencies are for the bill; and since good will is based upon advertising, and the public pays for it, we may expect this form of advertising to increase and goods, because of this increased advertising cost, to go up.

What is the meaning of the bill to the consuming public? The public loses its bargaining power, which is already too limited. It means increased prices of goods and higher cost of living, which is already too high. It means enlargement of the power of privilege, which is already too large. It means hungry stomachs, naked backs, and bare feet to the poor, amongst whom there are already too many hungry

stomachs, bare feet, and naked backs. It means the surrender of the fight for equality in governmental treatment as between man and man.

The advocates of the bill say that there is a moral as well as an economic principle involved. Yes; the bill violates every fundamental economic law on which American business is based, and it outrages human conscience that prompts an interest in the welfare of the silent millions. This bill, Mr. Chairman, is in favor of the American manufacturer and against the American people.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY], the author of this bill, has said that—

I think it is a fallacy to say that these tremendous semi-monopolistic merchandising agencies are able to sell cheaper than the independent man in the neighborhood store. The man who is a proprietor, in his own place, putting his own efforts into the business, can compete at any time with these great institutions, in spite of all their advantages.

And thus we meet the gentleman coming back.

Mr. KELLY. I said that independent business could compete in fair competition with anybody else.

Mr. COX. The gentleman's language does not accord with the speeches he has made, both here and elsewhere, in addresses throughout the country.

Mr. KELLY. The gentleman knows that fair competition will give the independents a chance with the chain stores.

Mr. COX. If the independent can compete, as the gentleman says—which of course he can not do—and if it does nothing for the little man, then it does all for the big one. The tactics employed by the manufacturers pressing this measure are as old as business itself. One man never attempted to overreach another, in trade or otherwise, without first impressing his intended victim with the thought that he was anxious to confer some substantial benefit upon him. You never bought a gold brick but that you were first made to believe that you were getting a real bonanza.

So the manufacturer, with his monopoly, wants an extension of his power of control. He wants the retailer delivered into his keeping hog tied. Therefore he goes out amongst the sheep and stampedes them into the fold for the shearing of their lives. But they are not alone. The whole consuming public is with them and are in for a more serious operation.

If it were the retailer alone that is involved, bad as that would be, it would not be nearly so bad as the inclusion of all the people, the sick and the well, the rich and the poor. The advocates of the bill proceed upon the theory that they have been paying too little for their clothing and their shoes, too little for their medicine and their food, too little for their books and their pencils; a new trade arrangement is to be set up; all bargaining power is to be taken away; they must pay the price fixed by this monopolistic master or do without. What will the farmer say who needs a plow or hoe when he goes to town and finds that the price has again gone up and because of this law?

What will the woman on the farm say when she sells her eggs and her chickens and goes into the neighborhood drug store for her pills and her liniment when she is told that her Congressman has, by the adoption of this law, raised the price? What is to become of the good will of the retailer under conditions of this kind? The uninformed retailer thinks he wants this bill, but all the other millions who know anything at all about it, or, if informed, would know, know that they do not want it. Here let me make an assertion without intending to offend anyone—there are not half a dozen informed Members of this House—I say “informed” to the extent that they know something about this bill, but have grave doubt as to the wisdom of adopting it. Doubtless there are those who are for the measure who have never read the bill; who have never read the report of the committee, and certainly who have never read the testimony taken by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Your position here as legislator may be likened somewhat to that of a judge or juror. Can you conceive such a thing

possible as you, as judge or juror, passing upon the merits of a case before hearing the pleadings read and the testimony given?

What of the case of the manufacturer against the people, identified and trade-marked as the Capper-Kelly bill? You have had messages from interested parties back home, and you have answered, and it is of no importance what your answer was, but it will be of tremendous importance as to how you answer when the bill is reached for vote. The thousands back home who plow the fields, who work in the mines, who wash the clothes and cook the food, they have not been propagandized; they know nothing about what is going on here. All they know is that on election day they put down their work, they went to the polls, and they cast their ballots for you, content in the faith that you would not desert them when greed and privilege renewed their campaign for the absorption of their remaining meager holdings.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is for organized privilege and is against the unorganized masses of American people. No one defends unfair trade practices, but this is not the way to cure them. Let Congress define what constitutes unfair trade practice and then let the Federal Trade Commission enforce the law. But, Mr. Chairman, if this bill must pass, if this public outrage must be perpetrated, then let us throw in some safeguards that will, to an extent, soften the blow.

Let us amend the bill by the inclusion of the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission to the effect, "That if a manufacturer of an article produced and sold under competitive conditions desires to fix and maintain a resale price he shall file with an agency designated by Congress," and I suggest the Federal Trade Commission, "a description of such article, the contract of sale, and the price schedule which he proposes to maintain, and that the agency designated by the Congress," or, as I would say, the Federal Trade Commission, "be charged with the duty, either upon its own initiative, or upon complaint of any dealer or consumer or party in interest, to review the terms of such contract and revise such prices and that any data and information needful for a determination be made available to such agency."

Mr. Chairman, why permit a manufacturer to fix the profits that the retailer shall make without at the same time putting some restraint upon the manufacturer as to the profits that he shall make?

The Federal Trade Commission says in its report, and the findings of the commission are invoked as authority for the position taken by the proponents of this measure, in addition to the recommendation that it makes as to amending the bill—

That the unlimited power both to fix and enforce and maintain a resale price may not be made lawful with safety.

If this is not exclusively a manufacturer's bill, its author will agree to that amendment.

Amend it further by providing that where a manufacturer elects to do business under such price-fixing contract that all of its operations shall be conducted under the contract. This will, in part, eliminate his selling the chain store outside of a price-fixing contract, and therefore at lower prices, while at the same time selling the smaller merchant under the contract and at higher prices.

If this bill is not an exclusively manufacturer's bill, then the author of it will agree to that.

Amend the bill further by providing that in the event a retailer finds himself confronted with the necessity of liquidating his debts through the sale of a part of his stock at reduced prices, he shall first offer the goods to the manufacturer at cost, and in the event the manufacturer will not take them, the retailer shall have a right to dispose of them without regard to the terms of the contract. And if this is not an exclusively manufacturer's bill, its author will agree to that.

Or in lieu of the adoption of these proposals amend the bill by limiting the profit that the manufacturer shall make, and if the bill is not exclusively a manufacturer's bill, its author will agree to that.

When the bill is reached for consideration, if its author, or some one with prior right of recognition, does not offer these amendments, I will offer them myself, provided the rule for the consideration of the bill gives me the privilege of offering the amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. COX. The proponents of this bill are the manufacturers of this country, and you can take the hearings before the committee reporting the bill, and not a voice, except it came from some member of the committee, was raised in behalf of the American people. Every witness represented some privileged class, appearing before the committee as a special pleader, and all insisting that what they wanted was the power to regulate the chain stores of this country. The manufacturers insist that the chain stores injure their trade-marks. There is a remedy already in the hands of the manufacturer and that remedy is this: If the chain stores hurt the manufacturers' business by underselling his products, let him cease to sell to the chain stores. Again, I remind you that a manufacturer has a complete and absolute monopoly of production and sale, and that monopoly gives him the right to sell to whom he pleases, and if he does not like the practices of the chain stores—and who does—let him apply the remedy by declining to make the sale.

Mr. Chairman, the discussion I have made is not exhaustive by any means, but is only indicative of what might be said in opposition to this preposterous proposition that will soon come before the House for decision. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY].

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I shall take five minutes and only that, not for the purpose of continuing my debate with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], which was started the other day, but to make a statement or two in order to clarify his understanding of this measure and my own statements regarding it.

First, the gentleman from Georgia endeavored to put me in the position of saying that the measure will not legalize a contract between wholesaler and retailer. I never made such a statement as that. I have always held that this measure will make legal a contract between a vendor and vendee as to the resale of a trade-marked, standard article, which is in competition with other similar articles. The vendor may be the maker of the product or the wholesale dealer. I think that is clear. I have never had any other idea than that about it. Then the gentleman repeats the charge that this measure is a manufacturers' bill. The gentleman himself ought to be in touch with the independent retailers of his district and the country, who have time after time earnestly besought Congress to give them some kind of relief from destructive, cut-throat competition. Ninety-five per cent of all the retailers organized in this country have time after time prayed Congress to give them a fair chance to defend themselves. Only one organization of retailers has opposed this measure, and that is the National Retail Dry Goods Association, dominated by chain department stores, who profit from this unfair practice. They alone among the retailers have shown opposition to this measure. I have resolutions from the organized druggists, grocers, hardware men, and jewelers, and the other lines of the great body of a million and a half independent retailers, earnestly requesting the passage of this bill. Their judgment that it will give them a square deal ought to be considered.

The gentleman's point that the consumer is not protected leaves out entirely the purpose of the bill. We are endeavoring to deal with an evil that is admitted by every thinking man, and that evil is the use of a standard, trade-marked article as bargain bait for the purpose of luring the public

into stores where other articles can be sold at excessive profits.

The gentleman from Georgia has never, apparently, realized the purpose of the bill. We say the way to deal with a practice which defrauds the public is to restore a right which was universally held up until 1911. Up to that time any independent manufacturer could make an agreement with a distributor as to resale prices, but that right was taken away by a decision of the Supreme Court in the *Doctor Miles* case. However, at the present time State courts are holding it legal in many instances to maintain a resale price by agreement. I could cite many cases, one being the decision in the case of the *Fisher Flouring Mills Co.*, rendered by the Supreme Court of Washington, where the court makes an unanswerable argument that this right is necessary for the protection of honest business. I would refer the gentleman to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes's dissent in the *Doctor Miles* case. If he will read that great opinion he will find an unanswerable argument from the standpoint of the consumers of this country, from the standpoint of the independent retail merchants, and from the standpoint of honest business generally.

This measure ought to be better understood than is disclosed by the gentleman. It has been before this body for a number of years. It has always had the same principle in it from first to last, and that principle is the protection of independent business against unfair competition which is leading to consolidated merchandising that grows by leaps and bounds every passing year.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield.

Mr. COX. Does not the gentleman feel he is under some obligation to inform those who have been propagandized on this bill and who are proceeding on the theory that the law gives the manufacturer the right to follow his product, in fixing prices, down to the time it enters the hands of the consumer?

Mr. KELLY. O Mr. Chairman, I have always maintained that the purpose of this bill is to protect those who make and deal in trade-marked articles from having those articles used as destructive weapons against themselves. I insist that this measure will do that very thing; I insist that it is a worthy thing to be done; that it will benefit all honest and fair business; that it will benefit the consumers; that it will mean the doing away with cut-throat competition, which always leads to robbed and cheated consumers; which always leads to mergers and monopolies, that exploit every consumer.

Mr. Chairman, if we allow another five years to go by without action we will face the most menacing monopoly of all, the monopoly in the merchandising of all those goods which Americans must have. We should act now by permitting independent business men to take out of the hands of would-be monopolists the weapon of predatory price cutting on identified, standardized products.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY].

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. TREADWAY. The term "Muscle Shoals" has become almost a byword among American citizens. Probably a great many people are uninformed as to where Muscle Shoals are, what they are, and why they are so constantly referred to. So I propose to review as briefly as possible the history of the interest of the Government in this strip of water situated on the Tennessee River in the States of Tennessee and Alabama, and to outline the various steps in the development of the project; also, in conclusion, to lay before the House my reasons for opposing Government operation of the plant. I also want to emphasize the fact that the expenditure of Government money at that place has either constituted one of the most scandalous steals known in the history of this country or one of the most outstanding errors of judgment ever committed by Congress.

Muscle Shoals has been a congressional football since 1903, as a bill relating thereto was vetoed in that year by President Roosevelt. Another bill passed the House in January, 1906. Both were reported, so far as I can discover, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We next find a record of interest in the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals in a hearing before the Rivers and Harbors Committee in June, 1910, during the Sixty-first Congress. This hearing evidently was requested as the result of an unsatisfactory review of a project which had called for the construction of a 5-foot canal and channel navigation which would cost approximately \$7,000,000, but did not contemplate conservation of water power said to be capable of development. We therefore find, in addition to the Congressmen representing the section, representatives of the Muscle Shoals hydroelectric power project appearing before the committee, asking for a development costing about \$23,000,000, of which it was suggested the organizers of the project could probably afford to pay \$14,000,000, leaving nearly \$10,000,000 to be expended by the Government.

In the Sixty-third Congress, second session, a complete report on this project was finally made which was favorable to development for navigation purposes. This proposition involved an agreement whereby the Muscle Shoals Hydroelectric Power Co. would participate in the expense of construction and at the same time lease and obtain a market for the expected power development. It was my privilege to be a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee at the time this report was submitted, and as I look back over my congressional career, it is a source of gratification to me that even at that time I was strongly prejudiced against the proposition. This report did not become a part of any river and harbor bill, nor was it ever acted upon favorably by Congress.

Quite an extended hearing was held on December 12, 1914, and I am glad to find among the witnesses appearing at that time the statement of Col. J. W. Worthington, of the Muscle Shoals Hydroelectric Power Co. The committee evidently was not directly informed as to his connections with the power company, but as this gentleman has been a persistent and consistent visitor to Washington during the past 16 years it is fair to say in his behalf that I doubt whether any Member of Congress has known a more continuous record of lobbying here. He was a lobbyist then and is a lobbyist now, although I am informed that his employment has been changed from one company to another during his long career in that line of occupation.

On February 15, 1916, a special hearing was held by the committee to hear the Hon. EDWARD B. ALMON, at that time a new Representative in Congress from Alabama, but still with us and as strongly in favor of the expenditure of Government money at Muscle Shoals as he was then. Permit me to call attention to a few words from his testimony at that time:

In said report the district engineer and the division engineer recommend the plan of two low dams. But, very much to my surprise, they recommend that the State, counties, municipalities, or local interests assume the cost of settling the item of \$22,000 for flowage damages. * * * What local interest could be looked to to pay this item of damages?

The engineers estimated an expense to the Government of \$1,765,000 for one dam at that point, and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON] expressed surprise that the State, counties, municipalities, and so on, should be asked to contribute even the modest sum of \$22,000. There does not seem to have been much action on this item until January, 1918, when the Rivers and Harbors Committee again heard the representatives from that vicinity. At that hearing the question of flowage rights again came up, and Mr. ALMON testified as follows:

I am here to say that we have made diligent effort in that direction and are absolutely unable to raise the money. This improvement is away down in the country, in Jackson County, Ala., miles away from any people except the farmers in that community; and it is unreasonable to expect the farmers along the river to contribute that amount of money to improve the river when the improvement is largely in the interest of navigation all up and down the river.

At that time it was stated that the Government had expended over \$11,000,000 on the improvement of the Tennessee River. It will therefore be seen that from the beginning of the discussion about Muscle Shoals the great objective has been to secure everything possible for that region from the Federal Government. About that time the comparative modesty of the advocates of Muscle Shoals development for navigation purposes entirely disappeared, and we next find the welfare of the country dependent upon the production of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals for the benefit of the farmer.

In 1916 all Europe was at war. Indications pointed strongly to the likelihood that we would become involved, notwithstanding the reelection in November of that year of a President on the basis of the slogan, "He kept us out of war." Discussions on this floor were illuminating, none more so that the speeches of the Representative from Ohio, the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, now our popular and able Speaker, in March, 1916. At that time he gave a most interesting address on the relation between dyestuffs and high explosives which indicated that he was already a student of the needs of this country in the line of preparedness, soon to become the one all-absorbing topic throughout the land. Shortly afterwards the Committee on Agriculture, through its distinguished chairman, Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, offered an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for an investigation and demonstration "of the best method of obtaining potash on a commercial scale."

During the debate Mr. LONGWORTH inserted a document written by an expert in which it was stated that nitrate potash—

Is being produced in Germany at the present time without depending on electric energy, the developing of which would necessitate large water-power establishments such as that in Norway.

I am citing these various steps to show the underlying principles involved in the efforts which were later made in behalf of the extravagant expenditures at Muscle Shoals.

The national defense act approved June 3, 1916, was soon under discussion, during which the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Lenroot, then one of our ablest Members and later Senator, makes the following reference to section 122 of the bill, known as the nitrate-plant section, which later became section 124 of the national defense law. I quote from Mr. Lenroot:

A similar section was voted out of the House bill without a debate by a substantial majority, and if it had been debated and the lobby behind it had been exposed, as I now wish it had been, I undertake to say there would not have been 50 votes for it in the House, and yet, Mr. Speaker, this amendment, section 122, has from beginning to the end the earmarks of this same lobby, a lobby as persistent and pernicious as any lobby I have ever known since I have been a Member of Congress.

This lobby has gone before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and urged this proposition as a navigation proposition. They have gone before the Committee on Military Affairs and urged it as a preparedness proposition. They have gone before the Committee on Agriculture and urged it as a fertilizer proposition, and they have now been successful in getting this thing in a very ingenious form in the amendment that is now before us, very innocent appearing upon its face, although they have not all that they want nor what they hope to secure at the hands of these conferees. There is a paragraph in this section that provides that when these plants are erected by the Government they shall be operated by the Government and that there shall be no private cooperation. These lobbyists, no doubt some of them sitting in the galleries at this moment, fully expect these conferees to strike out that proposition, and when they do it they will get exactly what they have been working for, at the hands of Congress, for the past two or three years, namely, a dam at Muscle Shoals, at an expense to the Government of \$20,000,000, and giving them 200,000 horsepower for the paltry sum of \$3 per horsepower per year. That is what is involved in this proposition.

I also quote from Mr. LONGWORTH:

It is brought in as a preparedness measure, and I say to you, gentlemen of the House, and I say it advisedly, that the fiction about preparedness in this case is used as an effort to take money from the people under false pretenses. It is all based upon the false premise that water power is necessary for developing nitrogen out of the air and is therefore something that this country must have in time of war in case we should be deprived of our supply of Chile saltpeter.

Muscle Shoals therefore again shows its leopard spots by changing from a navigation and an agricultural proposition

to a national-defense measure, as in the national defense act, section 124, there was a deliberate attempt under another guise to have the Government acquire Muscle Shoals without mentioning it by name. For this \$20,000,000 was appropriated from the issuance of Panama Canal bonds. It is an interesting fact that in spite of the millions of dollars which have been spent at Muscle Shoals there was never any congressional action authorizing its purchase.

In February, 1917, when the Army appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. LONGWORTH endeavored to have this item repealed in order that this extravagance could be avoided, but after debate in which Mr. LONGWORTH used some very strong language as to what was being done, the amendment was thrown out on a point of order. In some poignant remarks he called attention to a handsome brochure by the Muscle Shoals Association, which he described as one of the activities of as tireless and efficient a lobby as he had ever seen since he had been in Congress. He further said that the preparedness plea used in this nitrate scheme had been a fake from the outset. I quote from him:

For a number of years this Muscle Shoals water proposition has been before Congress. It tried to get in through the front door of Congress on its own merits with an appropriation of \$60,000,000, but it has failed to do that, and now comes in through the back door for a \$20,000,000 proposition to erect a nitrate plant.

In April, 1918, the Speaker made another and a most convincing attack on the proposal to expend \$125,000,000 at Muscle Shoals. He even showed that this money was to come from the urgent deficiency act of 1917 for armament of fortifications, for the purpose of testing and modifying field and siege cannon. He also showed that it would be impossible to complete the work at Muscle Shoals under three years to provide any nitrate because it would be necessary first to construct the power plant or to purchase power from the Black Warrior plant, 90 miles distant.

So far as I have been able to ascertain from a study of the subject, the understanding of Mr. LONGWORTH on this whole subject matter has never been refuted.

That is practically the situation on this whole proposition up to the close of the war. Now, let us study the developments of this monstrosity since that time.

Work on one of the nitrate plans was actually commenced in 1917 and the other in 1918. There was no expectation that any nitrate could be produced within three years, and, as the end of the war was anticipated during 1918, it can be seen that we were sailing under false colors in trying to make the country believe that Muscle Shoals could in any way become a factor in aiding our cause in the Great War.

I have gone into these details in order to remind the House that Muscle Shoals was conceived in iniquity, deception, and fraud. With this kind of a foundation, nothing good or substantial can be expected to come from it.

Now, let us turn our attention to the present-day situation. This subject has been before Congress almost continuously since the close of the war. Constant pressure has been brought to bear for more extravagant expenditures. The efforts in early days to secure a few thousand or a few million dollars appear like the efforts of a piker. How those who have fattened on this easy picking must gloat over their accomplishments.

We have now reached the stage where we can make a choice of three different possibilities: First, to maintain the plant so far constructed in as economical a manner as possible by annual appropriations in order to have it available in case of war emergency; second, let the Government operate the plant in a commercial way; or, third, make as satisfactory a lease as is possible to private interests, retaining the rights of the Government for emergency purposes and making conditions of the business developed there of a nature satisfactory to the Government.

The first alternative is a possibility. The second alternative should never be given a second thought by this body. The third is the practical solution. This is the solution offered by the Committee on Military Affairs in the Seventy-first Congress, second session, which passed this House on May 28, 1930, by a vote of 197 to 114. It substituted the

Reece resolution which looks to a lease of the property for the Senate resolution which was intended to bring about Government operation and the expenditure of further untold millions by the Government at Muscle Shoals. Again it seems incredible to me that this House could possibly stultify itself by accepting a deft that we must put the Government into the business of making fertilizer at Muscle Shoals or be forced through parliamentary methods and filibusters to have a special session of the Seventy-second Congress. For my part I would prefer a special session to start the day after this Congress expires and continue indefinitely rather than to yield to that kind of pressure.

I need not take the time of the House to enter into any argument against the Government in business. Every illustration we have had indicates our inability properly to conduct what is really private enterprise. I need use but two illustrations. The Government undertook the management of the railroads during the war. From the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury we find that the net war cost of Federal control of railroad transportation was \$1,629,469,534.80.

We further find that the net cost to the Government of operating the Emergency Fleet Corporation was \$3,072,526,531.81. Whatever allowance it may be fair to make owing to the exigencies of the emergency could be deducted and you would still have a stupendous sum representing the difference in cost of operation under the Government and under private enterprise. No such war-time exigency exists with respect to Muscle Shoals.

We have had a continuous illustration of extravagance since the building of the Alaska Railroad. But, on the other hand, we can point with great satisfaction to many instances of Government control through lease or concession to private enterprise. The real reason we have heard so much about Government operation of Muscle Shoals is explainable in the slang phrase, "Let George do it" or "Let Uncle Sam hold the bag."

Congress is developing a propensity to open wide the floodgates of its reservoir of cash, and this would be but one more means of depletion of the Treasury. To my mind there is no middle course; either we set the Government up in business or we allow private enterprise to conduct the business. If we put the Government into the fertilizer business, there is no earthly reason why we should not do so in every other agricultural and industrial line. This precedent once established will come home to haunt us and our successors here throughout the years. We should use common sense. We made a blunder in ever starting in at Muscle Shoals. We have kept up the blunder until we have expended \$125,000,000 in construction, and the end is not yet. Let us retrench, accept our losses as any business concern would, and keep within the range of Government activities, leaving the business field to business concerns. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back three minutes.

Mr. ALMON. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts answer a question?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts has yielded the floor and asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like for the gentleman from Massachusetts, as he has elucidated so ably the question of Muscle Shoals, in revising his remarks to also advise the House as to the Cape Cod Canal and how that canal was operated and how it was disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ALMON. Will the gentleman yield me some time?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I can not yield to the gentleman from Alabama now. I hope some time later on to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATTERSON].

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I only want to take a little time of the committee at this time of day and I do not know that I shall use my entire 10 minutes.

May I begin what I intend to say by stating that, although I am a new Member in this House, and do not know as much about some of the services of other Members as some of the gentlemen who have spoken, I can commend the service of our good friend, Mr. CRAMTON, and I wish to add my indorsement of what has been said about him and about his service here. I feel we are losing a valuable Member of the House in the loss of Mr. CRAMTON.

I want to say a few words with reference to the unemployment situation and our manner of dealing with that situation.

I most heartily support the President's plan of providing funds for emergency relief, not because I approve always of the way and manner, but because the need is so urgent. I regret very much that these funds have been cut. I felt, and I feel yet, that \$60,000,000 from the Committee on Agriculture would have been the minimum we should appropriate at this time. I also feel that the \$150,000,000 of emergency appropriation in an industrial way is badly needed; but I must say I was very much disappointed in the President's message for the simple reason that it seems to me he regarded our whole unemployment situation as temporary. And I do not mean to criticize our President, but just point out an honest difference with his conclusions.

Of course, under present conditions I would support any kind of measure that would look to relief. I agree with his statement that the Government should let no honest or worthy citizen suffer from cold or hunger, but I am seriously disappointed, and I believe a number of the Members of this Congress are disappointed, in the fact that the President seems to regard the situation which we face to-day as an entirely temporary condition and one to be dealt with entirely by temporary measures.

Of course, as I have said, we should go ahead and do what we can to relieve the condition in which we find ourselves; but how can we say that we expect this situation to occur at regular intervals and that this is a part of our system? How we can consistently defend a situation which produces such conditions I do not understand. I feel that the President should point out some further legislation, something that could be done, that would bring about a condition which would make a situation like this less likely to occur in the future. The President says that one of the deep-seated causes of the present condition is in the matter of overproduction. Where is this overproduction so much talked of? How many of our people have too much to eat or wear? I disagree with our President when he says that this is a matter of overproduction. Why is it that some seriously contend to-day that we have overproduction because in this great country we have a temporary surplus of wheat and cotton which the country needs, when so many of our people are hungry and cold and barefooted? I do not feel that it is the problem of overproduction but a problem of underconsumption. It is because the great masses of the people do not get enough to purchase the things they need.

The President took great satisfaction and said that our financial and industrial institutions are coming through unimpaired. My question would be this: Probably some great corporations are unimpaired, but how about the eight or ten millions of people that are out of employment? They are not coming through it unimpaired. I wish to speak in their interest, the toiling and hungry masses. I want to see them and their children come through unimpaired. Humanity is my concern. I want to see industry prosper, but both can and should be accomplished together.

Some speakers take a great deal of satisfaction in comparing times now with what they were in 1921. They seem to take satisfaction in the fact that conditions now are nothing like those in 1921. They say that the depression then was more than it is now. I recall that we did have

some considerable depression at that time, but I do not recall that we had that widespread hunger and suffering that we now have. And if we did, what of that? Should we seek political satisfaction out of this? I am not interested in making a political case for any party when it comes to a thing like this.

I want to say to you that when men compare the conditions of the country now and those in 1921 that conditions were not then what they are now. In other words, we had been going on normally in business in 1929, we had no great upheaval, we had no war, nothing to paralyze conditions. While back in 1920 and 1921 there were demobilized in this country nearly 4,000,000 men who went back to civilian employment from the Army.

Not only that but there were thousands who were turned back from Government work and readjustment had to be made. There is no comparison between conditions then and what they are now.

I am a nonpartisan when it comes to conditions like this; and my services to my country, when it comes to measures of relief, I shall vote for those measures for relief.

Another thing, the President said that the economical depression could not be cured by legislative action or Executive pronouncement. It seems that around last Christmas he said the depression would be over in 60 days, or some short time. I agree with the President that you can not cure it by Executive pronouncement. I feel that it will never be permanently cured until we provide for the great mass of people a better share of income.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. How can that be done under the present system of laws put upon us by the Republican Party?

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, I am a Democrat, and I am not ashamed to be a Democrat. I am not here trying to make up a political case. I am troubled. I believe that we can overdo this thing by saying too much about one party or the other. I feel that we all ought to get together and work out a system that will be constructive and solve these problems, and not talk so much about this party and that party.

However, I admit that as long as we go on as we are going we will have to appropriate money to take care of the serious conditions in our country.

The income that the mass of the people are getting is not sufficient to maintain them as they should be maintained. We are the richest country in the world and we will not be able to continue in this way unless we change the buying power, which will take care of the situation. We must open up the doors of the manufacturers of industry until the mass of our people on the farms and the factories and the mills and the mines and other places have an income sufficient to purchase the necessities of life. [Applause.] I hope to speak further on this question in the near future, giving some of my own conclusions for permanent relief. Great questions press upon and must be solved in the interest of our country.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SPROUL].

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this afternoon much has been said upon the subject of Indian Affairs.

For many years I have lived among the Indians of different tribes. I have operated business among the Indians, and since I have been privileged to be a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House have studied the law of the relationship of the Federal Government to the Indian. It is proper for us to understand that the States in making the Constitution gave Congress jurisdiction over Indian affairs. In doing so the States lost all jurisdiction over the Indians. The Indian problem, therefore, is a Federal Government problem and not a State problem. I heartily agree, however, with the idea that Indians should be educated as much as possible among white students. They acquire ambitions and learn from imitation and from example. However, Indians have certain handicaps, natural and acquired, which the whites do not have. By nature the

Indians are disinclined to strenuous industrial life. He hardly knows what it is to regularly begin work at 8 o'clock and continue as other people do until 5 o'clock day after day. The Indian, by nature, prefers to hunt and fish and engage in other sports. I speak of the full bloods and those in whom the Indian blood is controlling. This is the natural handicap which retards the proper kind of education among Indians. He must be superinduced to acquire the proper character of education. His nature must be somewhat changed before he makes much headway toward acquiring an industrial education.

Then, besides the natural handicap, there is the understanding and belief inherited and taught the young Indians that the Government is under obligation to educate, care for the health, and furnish a living or support for the Indians. These paternalistic ideas and beliefs have been taught the Indians by their parents ever since the Federal Government was organized. They have been taught that the great white father would forever look after their welfare and protect them. This being the sincere belief and feeling of perhaps 95 or more per cent of the Indians, they will always be opposed to complete emancipation. Up to the present time the Government has no well-defined policy for developing the Indians into an independent, self-reliant, self-sustaining, and capable citizenship. There is little or no difference in the general character of schools for the Indians on the one hand and for white people on the other hand. The white people are taught that they will become and be emancipated at 21 years of age, and that thenceforth they must rely and depend upon their own efforts for sustaining themselves and their families. There is no such policy for the education and emancipation of restricted Indians. They must apply for certificates of emancipation and independence before they may get freedom, liberty, and self-independence and completely get away from Government control and regulation.

To-day we have wealthy Indians, thoroughly capable of independent citizenship, who prefer to be and remain wards of the Government and under our system may not be emancipated. It is said that we have 200 different tribes of Indians, many of them differing one from another, talking different languages, endeavoring to sustain life by different means and methods. But in this they do not differ from white people. Our own people in the United States live differently, one family from another, they follow different professions, different vocations, and live a very different kind of life. Yet our schools are very much alike in the different States. The vocational and professional schools are very similar in the different States. In fact, our educational systems in the different States are very similar; the fundamentals in all these schools could be just as well under one system. The Government has no definite policy for managing Indian affairs, no definite system for developing and training and overcoming natural and inherited handicaps against self-reliance and independence and capability for self-government. The policies for treatment of the Indians change with every Secretary of the Interior and with every Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There is nothing, no laws to require our officers in charge of Indian affairs to pursue a general plan for qualifying the Indians for self-reliance, independence, and capable citizenship.

Indian affairs are said to be, and I think really are, in a somewhat chaotic state. The Indians themselves have but few ambitions common with the white people, and their principal one is to have as easy a time through life as possible and to have the Federal Government look after their wants. For nearly 150 years this condition of Indian affairs has continued. It is now costing the Government more than \$20,000,000 per annum to maintain Indian affairs as they are maintained, with apparently no hope of any improvement ever being made. At the present rate of increase within 20 years Indian affairs will cost the Government from fifty to sixty millions of dollars annually, and we will still then be nowhere with Indian affairs. The best thing to happen to and for the Indians is for them to be completely emancipated and made full-fledged, inde-

pendent, and self-reliant and capable citizens, so that they may take an active part in both State and Federal Government in every way. And the next important thing resulting from such emancipation of the Indians will be the saving to the Government of millions on top of millions of dollars of expense annually.

You may ask how I suggest these conditions be brought about. Bring them about by enacting into law a policy for the development and training of Indians to become and be self-reliant and capable citizens. I would suggest the enactment into law of H. R. 12576, a bill introduced by me at the last session of this Congress, which reads as follows:

That it is hereby declared to be the policy and purpose of the Congress to provide for teaching, training, developing, and qualifying the Indians of the United States, as early as possible, to become industrious, self-reliant, qualified, independent, and self-maintaining citizens of the United States. And it is further declared to be the policy and purpose of the Congress to provide at once for entering upon and continuing such intensive and comprehensive training, developing, and qualifying of said Indians for capable, independent citizenship that within the period of 50 years further guardianship by the United States over the Indians and their property shall be unnecessary and therefore discontinued.

Sec. 2. That in order to carry out the purposes of this act a commission on Indian education is hereby created, which shall be composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of Education, of which commission the Secretary of the Interior shall ex officio be chairman.

Sec. 3. That such commission on Indian education shall cause to be prepared such curriculum, course of teaching, study, and training as in its judgment will be necessary for use in teaching, training, and developing the Indians to be independent, self-supporting, qualified citizens.

Sec. 4. That to carry out the purposes set forth in this act special training or normal schools shall be provided for Indian teachers at such places and for such length of time as may be determined necessary by said Commission on Indian Education, for qualifying said teachers to teach, train, and develop the Indian students in accordance with such curriculum and course of teaching and training as shall from time to time be provided by, or under the direction of, the Commission on Indian Education.

Sec. 5. That the said Commission on Indian Education shall select and employ such normal-training teachers to specially instruct the Indian teachers of the Indian schools what and how to teach, to develop and to train the Indian students to become qualified for independent, self-reliant, self-supporting citizens of the United States in accordance with the purposes of this act. And the said commission shall fix and determine the salaries to be paid said normal-training instructors, which salaries shall be paid as the salaries of other Indian teachers.

Sec. 6. That among the elements embraced in the qualifications for citizenship sought by this act to be developed in the Indian students and which shall be taught are: Industry, continuity of effort, loyalty, efficiency, perseverance, ambition, economy, business administration, neatness, sobriety, truthfulness, integrity, self-preservation and protection, law observance, self-reliance, self and family support, participation in governmental activities, mental growth and development, and love of country.

Sec. 7. That 50 years from and after the approval of this act the United States shall cease to be the guardian of the Indians, and all Indians shall then and thereafter be regarded as independent, qualified citizens of the United States, with the same liberties, privileges, immunities, and responsibilities as other citizens.

Sec. 8. That as the Indians become qualified for independent citizenship, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such Indians shall, upon their application, or upon the initiative of the Secretary of the Interior, be given a certificate of independence and competency.

Sec. 9. That the special education, training, and development of the Indians, as herein provided for, shall continue until all the Indians become qualified for self-support and citizenship or until the expiration of 50 years.

Sec. 10. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to preserve and protect all the property of each Indian, and upon such Indian arriving at the state of competency for independent citizenship the Secretary of the Interior shall deliver over said property to such Indian when he shall have received his competency papers.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of the Interior shall make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act.

The Indians may be reluctant and slow to change from their natural inclinations. They will be reluctant to break off and away from their disposition to hunt and fish and engage in various sports on the one hand, and on the other they will be reluctant to abandon the idea of paternalism; of the great white father owing them everlasting care, guardianship, and support. Those who are sentimentally

inclined may also oppose legislation which will end the guardianship of the Indians, the independency of the Indians, and the everlasting looking after them by the Federal Government. But, even so, the Congress should look at the proposition from the standpoint of the best interests of the Indians as a race of people and of the Federal Government, and should fix a reasonable time in the future for a complete emancipation of the Indians and for getting rid of a guardianship which has been going on for approximately 150 years, and thus save the Government multiplied millions of money annually.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CRAMTON. I understand the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SPROUL] yields back the time he has not consumed.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, before making the remarks I intended to make as I asked for time, I want to refer to the suggestion of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SPROUL]. As a matter of fact, there is developing in our country a more definite policy touching the Indian and Indian affairs than we have been aware of heretofore, except those who have studied the matter closely. As I look back over the years I am aware that serious mistakes have been made; partly by those who thought the problem was simple and that all you had to do was by proclamation or legislation to declare that the Indian was a citizen on a level with other citizens of the Republic, and that that would end the matter. But it has not ended the matter.

Some years ago the policy was adopted of giving the Indians who were classified as competent their lands in fee. But the result of this policy was that nearly as fast as Indian land was patented it would pass from Indian ownership to the ownership of white people. Most Indians did not have adequate sense of value of property. They sold or mortgaged their property, received the money for the land, and spent it recklessly, until to-day I think in practically all cases the Indians have been dispossessed of their holdings and have nothing to show for it.

We have profited by that mistake and we are endeavoring to carry forward a constructive program. This program has to do with education, with employment, with health, and with husbanding of property. If you will turn to the items in the bill you will see that the appropriations for education have been increasing. They have increased from \$4,638,000 in 1923 to \$11,000,000 plus in the bill we bring before you.

Again, members of the committee who have conducted the hearings are impressed with this thought, that education does not consist in simply what the boy or girl learns in the classroom, but that it must be supplemented by actual employment and opportunity be given for the Indian boy or girl to apply that which he has learned. We have followed that policy in recent years under the leadership of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Let me illustrate:

Mr. George La Vatta, a full-blood Shoshone Indian, born in my State, was placed in charge of one section of the work of placing boys and girls in employment. La Vatta was in my office the other day and he told me that in the last year he had placed 250 Indian boys and girls in lines of activity, in employment that is enabling them to become useful and effective citizens of their communities. This is an outstanding case; but the work is going on, and we are tremendously interested in it. It needs to be expanded, and will be expanded.

The question of the health of the Indians was referred to a while ago, and the amount of money expended on medical attention has been cited. Turning to our hearings you will discover that for the health program expenditures have increased from \$410,000 in 1923 to nearly ten times that

amount to-day. In the bill we bring before you we carry \$4,494,000 for 1932 for the Indian health program.

You ask why was it not possible to do this health work 10 or 15 years ago? The problem was with us, but certainly the most important reason was that the Indians themselves were not willing to accept the work.

I have in my hand a letter written by an Indian and addressed to the superintendent of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. The letter bears date January 23, 1920.

Let me read what the Indian said:

It is my duty to inform you fully that you will understand me as I have just heard a few days ago that there was a Government dentist visited the DeSmet mission schools, both the father's and the sister's. You will understand me, this, I have strong objection against you Government people, that I do not care for you Government special doctors to treat my two children in school at the DeSmet mission. * * * Unknown Government special doctors will be coming along soon. I want them special doctors keep their (hands) off my two children. * * * Even if the Congress of the United States provide them special doctors I have nothing to do with them.

This letter is signed by one of the best-known Indians of his tribe, and it illustrates a deep prejudice that we have had to meet for many years.

Fortunately this prejudice is breaking down. The problem is one of education and of building up confidence. A remarkable change has occurred within the past 10 years.

Upon most reservations I believe we have reached the point where the Indians are willing to cooperate in carrying forward educational and health programs that will best fit the young Indians for life in the community in which they live. At any rate, tremendous progress has been made.

Let me turn to another matter for just a moment. The Members of Congress who contribute the greatest amount of service to this body and to the country are Members who take an interest not only in their local districts and States but in the country as a whole. The chairman of our committee [Mr. CRAMTON] is possibly as fine an illustration of this type of splendid public servant as could be afforded by the membership of the House during the nearly 24 years I have been a Member of this body. [Applause.] Our colleague [Mr. CRAMTON] has served on the Committee on Appropriations for nearly 12 years. I wish that all the Members of the Congress could serve at some time upon that committee, because service there would challenge the responsibility that ought to rest upon all Members, not only to the thought of expanding Government activities where rightfully they should expand, but to the thought of curtailing or abolishing activities when the service is no longer needed.

If we follow through the work of our chairman with those thoughts in view, we shall see what a master he has been in the work he has done.

Turning to the Indian work to which I have referred, expansion has gone forward in work done and so in the moneys we have appropriated to meet the new problems. Turn to the national parks, and again you find an expanding, a growing institution. In 1918, for instance, the national parks were visited by 450,000 people. During the present year the national parks of our country have had 2,770,000 visitors. In order to accommodate the people, greater in number than possibly any city in the American Nation, except two, needs to care for, we have had to provide facilities for comfort, for convenience, for health, and for safety.

Our parks are the great playgrounds of America, and our chairman has visioned the opportunities and the possibilities and has tried to meet them.

The Geological Survey, Howard University, here again are expanding activities that have claimed his greatest care.

But our chairman has met and untangled knotty problems. One of the notable services in this regard with which he has had to do was in placing the reclamation of arid lands of the West upon a fair and businesslike basis. The expansion of pre-war days was rudely shaken; conditions were no longer what they had been; and in large degree, through no fault of administration or of the people them-

selves, reclamation was in a bad way. Through the statesmanlike program insisted upon by the chairman of this committee, the Reclamation Service to-day is one of the fine institutions of our Government; and no matter what you may think of the policy of reclamation, it has been put upon a basis that commands the confidence and respect of the people of the West and the people of the East. Here was a service that could not have been rendered by anyone from the West who was interested primarily in the problem. It had to be taken hold of by some one from another State, and by a strong man, such as our chairman, and carried forward so as to meet the confidence of the Congress and of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask for five additional minutes from the Democratic side.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. If I have it, I will be glad to give it to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, as Members of this Congress attempt to estimate the men with whom they serve, four attributes possibly stand out as measuring sticks of more value than any others: First, ability; second, industry; third, courage; and, fourth, fidelity.

The Member of the Congress who does not possess these qualities does not go far in this body or in public life; but the man who does possess them, who has ability, and through industry applies himself to the problems of his district, his State, and his Nation, will go far, provided there be added to that combination two other ingredients—courage to stand against the world in defense of right and that fine integrity that commands the confidence, the good will, the respect, the faith of the fellow Members of this great body.

Possibly there is no better illustration of a man measuring up to all these great attributes by which men may be measured in this body than Mr. CRAMTON, the chairman of our committee. [Applause.]

Regardless of whether or not you have agreed with him upon the subject he was urging before you, you have had faith in the man and admiration for his work.

In conclusion, if every Member of this House were to be given a slip of paper and asked to write 10 names of the Members of this Chamber who he thought had influenced the Congress most during the period of his membership here, I do not know what 10 names would be included upon all of the lists, or any of them, but I think that upon most of the lists of 10 names would be found the name of the distinguished chairman of our committee, Mr. CRAMTON. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one minute, simply to say that the House, which has heard this afternoon these expressions from my colleagues, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS], and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], realizing that I have had associated with me such capable and such generous men as they are, will appreciate that the accomplishments of our committee have not been the accomplishments of its chairman but the accomplishments of the committee itself and only possible because of their unanimity of interest and of effort.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CHINDBLOM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 14675) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, reported that that committee had come to no resolution thereon.

CLOSING OF GENERAL DEBATE

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further general debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1932, be limited to 1 hour, of

which 45 minutes shall be controlled by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] and 15 minutes by myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that further general debate on this bill be limited to one hour, 45 minutes of which is to be controlled by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] and 15 minutes by himself. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATIONS FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication:

DECEMBER 5, 1930.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committees on Census and Insular Affairs.

Respectfully,

S. RUTHERFORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Also the following communication:

DECEMBER 5, 1930.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Respectfully,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Also the following communication:

DECEMBER 5, 1930.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Pensions.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BOX.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Also the following communication:

DECEMBER 5, 1930.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Respectfully,

BUTLER B. HARE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Also the following communication:

DECEMBER 5, 1930.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Respectfully,

E. E. ESLICK.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Also the following communication:

DECEMBER 5, 1930.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Public Lands.

Respectfully,

EDGAR HOWARD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 316

Resolved, That the following-named Representatives be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House, as follows:

Coinage, Weights, and Measures: JOHN L. DORSEY, Jr., of Kentucky.

Territories: JOHN L. DORSEY, Jr., of Kentucky.

Insular Affairs: EFFIEGENE WINGO, of Arkansas.

Accounts: EFFIEGENE WINGO, of Arkansas.

Census: HINTON JAMES of North Carolina.

Public Lands: HINTON JAMES of North Carolina.

Mines and Mining: CLAUDE V. PARSONS, of Illinois.

Enrolled Bills: CLAUDE V. PARSONS, of Illinois.

Banking and Currency: MICHAEL K. REILLY, of Wisconsin.

Pensions: FRANK HANCOCK of North Carolina.

Irrigation and Reclamation: FRANK HANCOCK of North Carolina.

The resolution was agreed to.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 457. An act for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Braznell; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 896. An act to pay the Pioneer Steamship Co. the sum of \$3,100.50, money paid as duty for repairs in foreign ports; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 899. An act authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to refund to the Farmers' Grain Co., of Omaha, Nebr., income taxes illegally paid to the United States Treasurer; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3620. An act for the relief of the Fairmont Creamery Co., of Omaha, Nebr.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4018. An act for the relief of the Lebanon Equity Exchange, of Lebanon, Nebr.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4274. An act for the relief of Dr. Cooper Nicholson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution authorizing investigation of certain operations on cotton exchanges; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution to pay the Sussex Trust Co. a sum equal to six months' compensation of the late Napoleon B. Hearn; to the Committee on Accounts.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4050. An act donating trophy gun to F. D. Hubbel Relief Corps, No. 103, of Hillsboro, Ill.

H. R. 7996. An act to change the name of Iowa Circle in the city of Washington to Logan Circle;

H. R. 10093. An act for the relief of Emmett Brooks;

H. R. 10341. An act to amend section 335 of the Criminal Code;

H. R. 12742. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the Customs Service," approved May 29, 1928;

H. R. 13035. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at East Chicago, Ind.; and

H. J. Res. 333. Joint resolution to authorize an appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Ninth International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1931.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 9, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, December 9, 1930, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

War Department appropriation bill.

State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Departments appropriation bill.

Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL-REVENUE
TAXATION

(10 a. m., room 321, House Office Building)

To consider depletion of mines.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

678. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, chairman Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930 (H. Doc. No. 670); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

679. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report on the results of studies and investigation of the Parker-Gila Valley project for the State of Arizona, on or before December 10, 1931; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

680. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting reports on several projects, including among others the Casper-Alcova irrigation projects, in Natrona County, Wyo. (H. Doc. No. 674); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

681. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, acting chairman Federal Power Commission, transmitting report showing permits and licenses issued under the authority of the act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

682. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a summary of reports with a brief statement of the action of the department in respect to accident sustained or caused by barges tow through the open sea during the fiscal year 1930; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

683. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to transfer the control of building No. 2 on the customhouse reservation at Nome, Alaska, from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

684. A letter from the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

685. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Farm Board for \$150,000,000 to be immediately available as a part of the revolving fund of \$500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 668); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

686. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed change in the item for maintenance and operation, Panama Canal, in the Budget for the fiscal year 1932 (H. Doc. No. 669); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

687. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of cases of relief granted under authority of the naval act approved July 11, 1919, Lieut. G. A. Wilson, Supply Corps, 1929; Lieut. Gordon S. Bowers and Lieut. Commander Sidney P. Vaughn, Supply Corps, 1926; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

688. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the legislative establishment, United States Senate, for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of \$60,000 (H. Doc. No. 671); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

689. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations pertaining to the legislative establishment, House of Representatives, for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of

\$50,000 (H. Doc. No. 672); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

690. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the legislative establishment, House of Representatives, for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of \$8,000 (H. Doc. No. 673); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

691. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1930 (H. Doc. No. 521); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. CRAMTON: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 14675. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2073). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 2936. A bill to provide for a survey of the Tittabawassee and Chippewa Rivers, Mich., with a view to the prevention and control of floods; with amendment (Rept. No. 2074). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 8290. A bill to authorize and direct a preliminary examination of the Mohican River Ditch from Lake Fork, Ohio, south a distance of 8 miles; with amendment (Rept. No. 2075). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 8736. A bill to authorize and direct a preliminary examination of the Hocking River for the distance that it flows through Athens County, Ohio; with amendment (Rept. No. 2076). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 9779. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of the Mokelumne River, Calif., and its tributaries, with a view to the control of floods; with amendment (Rept. No. 2077). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 10264. A bill to provide a preliminary survey of Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to the control of its floods; with amendment (Rept. No. 2078). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 10720. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination of the French Broad River for the purpose of flood control; with amendment (Rept. No. 2079). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 11201. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination of the Fox River, Wis., for the purpose of flood control; without amendment (Rept. No. 2080). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 11230. A bill to authorize an appropriation for flood control in and about the city of Middlesboro, State of Kentucky; with amendment (Rept. No. 2081). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAUGEN: Committee on Agriculture. H. J. Res. 411. A joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought-stricken areas of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2082). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Education. H. R. 12901. A bill to extend the provisions of certain laws relat-

ing to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico; with amendment (Rept. No. 2083). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13409) granting a pension to Mary A. Crum; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13410) granting a pension to Harriet McDaniel Cornell; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13415) granting a pension to Mary Snyder; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13417) granting a pension to Gabriel Patrick; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13419) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Wells; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13421) granting a pension to Frank A. Boster; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13422) granting a pension to Martha A. Dunn; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13767) granting a pension to Margaret Duggan; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14644) granting a pension to Harrison Sprague; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 14675) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; committed to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 14676) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Arlington, Oreg.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H. R. 14677) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and maintain for experimental purposes certain lands and timber in Bradford and Clay Counties, Fla., and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 14678) granting the consent of Congress to the board of supervisors of Itawamba County, Miss., to construct a bridge across Tombigbee River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YON: A bill (H. R. 14679) authorizing Pensacola Bridge Corporation (a Florida corporation), its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Santa Rosa Sound, in the State of Florida, at or near Grassy Point, in Santa Rosa County, Fla., and repealing the act approved May 26, 1928, as amended February 19, 1930, authorizing construction of a bridge across Santa Rosa Sound; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 14680) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the Spanish-American War veterans' convention at New Orleans; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOGG of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14681) granting consent of Congress to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Kankakee

River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 14682) to authorize appropriations for construction at the Northwestern Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Milwaukee, Wis., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 14683) to provide for the incorporation of credit unions within the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CABLE: A bill (H. R. 14684) to amend the law relative to citizenship and naturalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14685) to equalize as between the sexes the law relating to nationality; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CHRISTGAU: A bill (H. R. 14686) to authorize the use of the Mayo Clinic as a diagnostic center; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CONDON: A bill (H. R. 14687) to provide for the payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificate on and after March 1, 1931; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 14688) to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 14689) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 14690) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of an adequate United States marine hospital and quarters at Savannah, Ga., and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14691) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in the inland part of the State of California, and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. FISHER: A bill (H. R. 14692) to amend the act entitled "An act making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 14693) to regulate the traffic in opium and narcotics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 14694) authorizing a survey with a view to better navigation on the Mianus River between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad bridge and Mianus, Conn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 14695) to amend section 16a of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRITCHARD: A bill (H. R. 14696) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey certain land to the city of Asheville, N. C., for park and street purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 14697) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval works at the naval training station at San Diego, Calif.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 14698) for the relief of the Uncompahgre reclamation project, Colorado; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. YON: A bill (H. R. 14699) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with certain public works at the United States naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 14700) to amend section 79 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 14701) to authorize appropriations for construction of additional hospital facilities at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 14702) to amend the World War veterans' act of 1924; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 14703) to amend the World War veterans' act; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 14704) to authorize appropriations for construction at the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, National Soldiers' Homes, Hot Springs, S. Dak., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: Resolution (H. Res. 317) directing the Secretary of Commerce to furnish the House information relative to unemployment census entries; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 424) to authorize the distribution of 60,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat for relief purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 425) to amend Public Resolution No. 82, approved June 6, 1930; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MEAD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 426) directing the President to proclaim March 13 of each year Gen. Casimir Pulaski and Revolutionary War heroes' memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the day on which the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Westminster, Vt.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 427) to suspend for a period of 10 years general immigration into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 428) for the relief of farmers in the drought-stricken, flood-stricken, hail-stricken, and storm-stricken areas of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 14705) granting a pension to Ralph Bullen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 14706) granting a pension to Laura Slotterbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14707) granting a pension to Mollie Merrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H. R. 14708) to place Sprague B. Wyman on the retired list of the United States Army as a captain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H. R. 14709) granting a pension to H. M. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14710) for the relief of E. W. Gillespie; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 14711) granting an increase of pension to Pauline White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 14712) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Ratty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORNING: A bill (H. R. 14713) for the relief of George L. Vincent; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 14714) for the relief of John Francis Halpin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14715) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Couch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 14716) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Hammond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 14717) for the relief of Laban H. Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14718) for the relief of Paul Albert Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DUNBAR: A bill (H. R. 14719) for the relief of Casey Hall McGinnis; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 14720) for the relief of Davis and Vance; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14721) for the relief of J. N. Gordon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 14722) granting a pension to Anna W. Hutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14723) for the relief of George W. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FENN: A bill (H. R. 14724) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 14725) granting a pension to Anna Gibbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14726) granting pension to Annie Day Sufphay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 14727) for the relief of Frank Fanning; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 14728) for the relief of Patrick Collins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14729) for the relief of Michael F. Schroppel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 14730) for the relief of Arthur K. Finney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14731) providing for an examination and survey of the shore at Gay Head, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOGG of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14732) to extend the benefits of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, to Wilfred M. Gray and dependents; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14733) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Payson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14734) granting a pension to Hannah E. Nobles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 14735) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Dowmard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14736) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Shook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14737) granting a pension to Etta M. Gillette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14738) granting a pension to Lizzie E. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 14739) for the relief of John Milton Marcee; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14740) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Bollinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 14741) granting an increase of pension to Mary Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14742) granting an increase of pension to Albert Harden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 14743) granting a pension to Mamie L. Eusebeo; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 14744) granting an increase of pension to Matilde G. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 14745) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14746) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca E. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 14747) granting a pension to Caroline Light; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LETTS: A bill (H. R. 14748) granting an increase of pension to Mary Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 14749) granting a pension to William F. Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14750) granting a pension to Myrtle De Witte; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 14751) granting an increase of pension to Harriett A. Beard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14752) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Cary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14753) granting an increase of pension to Leticia A. Widener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14754) granting an increase of pension to Erastus J. Griffin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14755) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 14756) to authorize Rear Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, United States Navy, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Government of Spain; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 14757) granting a pension to Sarah E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 14758) granting pension to Ellen Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 14759) granting an increase of pension to Addie Bass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14760) granting a pension to Genniari Francis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 14761) granting an increase of pension to Amanda A. Baltzley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 14762) granting a pension to Annie Shane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Maine: A bill (H. R. 14763) granting an increase of pension to Flora J. Perkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14764) granting an increase of pension to Permelia J. Bratton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 14765) granting an increase of pension to Bettie J. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14766) granting a pension to Belle Hochensmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 14767) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. RUTH PRATT: A bill (H. R. 14768) for the relief of Frederick S. Rollo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICH: A bill (H. R. 14769) granting an increase of pension to Fendora M. Terwilliger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 14770) granting a pension to Early G. Rodgers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 14771) for the relief of Tony Krenc; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14772) for the relief of Boston Store Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14773) for the relief of the heirs of John V. Singer; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 14774) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. De Fabbio; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 14775) granting an increase of pension to Mary D. Zoeller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14776) granting an increase of pension to Laura Oram; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 14777) granting a pension to Mary C. Rinderle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 14778) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 14779) granting an increase of pension to Thaddeus M. Clarkson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14780) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Brownrigg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14781) granting an increase of pension to Jennie A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14782) granting an increase of pension to Bertha Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14783) granting an increase of pension to Ida Jacobs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14784) granting an increase of pension to Catherine A. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14785) granting a pension to Eliza M. Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14786) granting a pension to Edward Burg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14787) granting an increase of pension to Sadie M. Corell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14788) granting an increase of pension to Alice F. Genung; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14789) granting an increase of pension to Adalaid Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14790) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14791) granting an increase of pension to Myrtle L. McDermott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14792) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 14793) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Daugherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 14794) granting a pension to Fanny Stoffels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 14795) granting an increase of pension to Mary Kuney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 14796) granting an increase of pension to Miranda Q. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14797) for the relief of Mrs. Edna Broome; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H. R. 14798) to reinstate Lawrence L. Myatt and Miller S. Burgin as midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN: A bill (H. R. 14799) for the relief of Katherine G. Taylor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14800) granting a pension to Enoch Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14801) granting a pension to Thomas W. Haymond; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YON: A bill (H. R. 14802) for the relief of Alfred G. Simmons, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14803) for the relief of Robert E. Edgecombe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUTRICH: Resolution (H. Res. 313) for the relief of Grace W. Hunt, widow of John T. Hunt, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. KNUTSON: Resolution (H. Res. 314) to pay Fred R. Miller for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. PERKINS: Resolution (H. Res. 315) to pay for additional services rendered in the Committee on Appropriations and the office of the Speaker; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7810. By Mr. BRUMM: Evidence in support of House bill 14467, granting a pension to Margaret E. Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

7811. By Mr. BRUNNER: Resolution of the second assembly district, Republican county committee of the county of Queens, city of New York, State of New York, favoring the cash payment of the bonus for the World War veterans during the continuance of the present unfavorable financial conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7812. By Mr. CELLER: Petition of the New York Academy of Medicine, representing 1,700 physicians in all branches of medicine and surgery, protesting the passage of House bill 7884, which would forbid experimental work on dogs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7813. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Endicott, N. Y., urging Congress to enact a law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures, establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7814. By Mr. COLTON: Petition of citizens of Millard County, Utah, urging the House to enact Senate bill 4123, granting certain relief to drainage districts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

7815. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by Clara D. Montross and 19 other residents of Port Huron, Mich., urging favorable action on House bill 7884, which provides for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7816. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Petition of members of the Sonoma County Council, American Legion, Department of California, pertaining to the duties of American citizenship in so far as aliens are concerned; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7817. By Mr. EVANS of Montana: Petition of C. C. Cooke and other residents of Whitefish, Mont., urging passage of the Vestal copyright bill; to the Committee on Patents.

7818. By Mr. FENN: Petition of residents of Hartford and West Hartford, Conn., favoring the passage of House bill 7884, a bill for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7819. Also, resolutions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Manchester, Conn., favoring the Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Education.

7820. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Culdesac, Idaho, recommending the better control of the motion-picture business with the thought of protecting the public from unworthy pictures having to do with crime, immorality, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7821. By Mr. KADING: Petitions from constituents in the second congressional district of Wisconsin, requesting the immediate enactment of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7822. By Mr. McFADDEN: Petition of Edd Barlow and other citizens of Susquehanna County, petitioning the Congress to pass House bill 7884, exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7823. By Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS: Petition of Charles H. Stoetzer, senior vice commander, Department of Missouri Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and 57 other veterans, favoring legislation liquidating World War adjusted-service compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7824. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Richard Hudson Co., of New York, favoring the passage of the Capper-

Kelly price maintenance bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7825. Also, petition of the Radio Trade Organization, favoring the passage of the Capper-Kelly fair trade bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7826. Also, petition of E. J. Edmund Co., of New York, favoring the passage of the Capper-Kelly fair trade bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7827. Also, petition of the Albert Pick-Barth Co., of New York, opposing increase postal rates; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

7828. Also, petition of the United Mail Order House, New York City, opposing increase in postage rates; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

7829. By Mr. STONE: Evidence in support of House bill 14661, granting a pension to James A. Hyden; to the Committee on Pensions.

7830. Also, petition of Mary H. Roylo, 2423 North Hudson, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7831. Also, petition of Dr. J. B. Jenkins, 1006 Medical Arts Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7832. Also, petition of O. K. Cockran, 1113 West Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7833. Also, petition of Mrs. R. L. Lyons, 1731 West Fortieth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7834. Also, petition of Mrs. D. E. Reid, 1113 Northwest Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7835. Also, petition of Mrs. W. F. Klein, 126 Southwest Twenty-third Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7836. Also, petition of Sarah M. Weeks, 628 East Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7837. Also, petition of Myrtle L. Sherwood, 1135 Ellison, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7838. Also, petition of W. F. White, 628 East Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7839. Also, petition of Mrs. Ward White, 628 East Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7840. Also, petition of F. Finland, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7841. Also, petition of Rosetta White, 1113 Northwest Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting immediate enactment of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7842. Also, petition signed by citizens of Stillwater, Okla., favoring the bill (H. R. 6603) which provides for the establishment of the 44-hour week in the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

7843. Also, petition of citizens of Payne County, State of Oklahoma, urging an increase of pension to Emma Jane Dougherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

7844. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of Charles B. Gillespie Post, No. 110, the American Legion, Freeport, Pa., in favor of the immediate payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1930

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, who requirest of Thy children that they do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before Thee, hearken to our prayer in behalf of all mankind. Quicken the life of dreaming, hope-flushed youth with the indwelling of Thy purpose and lead all weary, disillusioned men from the tragic scenes of unequal strife into the green pastures of divine care, where love rises on the dewy hills of promise.

Through Thy word made flesh Thou hast touched poverty, clothing it with power; do Thou also touch all work and industry, making them sacraments of human fellowship, that the dignity and majesty of life may be found in the divine motives that sweep the souls of men upward to their sublime destiny.

Enable us, Thy servants, to speak the word which cheers without deluding, comforts without weakening, and kindles hope without deceiving; that word which is the veritable outflowing of broad streams of strength and sympathy, whose springs are hidden far beyond their apparent source in the eternal hills of God. All of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

SENATOR FROM IDAHO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of WILLIAM E. BORAH, chosen a Senator from the State of Idaho for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which were read and ordered to be placed on file.

STABILIZATION OF SILVER

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] had a very interesting and very instructive article in the New York Times of December 7, 1930, with reference to the stabilization of silver. I ask to have the article printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

[From the New York Times, December 7, 1930]

SILVER A BIG FACTOR—STABILIZATION WOULD INFLUENCE WORLD PROSPERITY

By KEY PITTMAN, Senator from Nevada, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations

What are the causes of the sudden and disastrous financial and commercial depression throughout the world to-day, and what are the remedies that may be invoked to restore normal prosperity? These are difficult questions to answer. They must be answered, and correctly answered, before any substantial or permanent relief can be expected.

There is no doubt that, in the stress of the moment, confounded by many political questions and distracted through the necessity of thought and action to meet temporary relief, these questions have not had the study that is required. Again, there are many contributing causes, some fundamental, while others are only of a temporary nature and affecting only particular localities.

An attempted consideration of anything except fundamental causes affecting the world would be futile in any brief discussion of the subject. The fundamental causes, however, must be determined and a remedy for existing world distress must be found.

Prosperity is dead, commerce is stagnant, products are dazedly and vainly striving for a market, while millions of men and women are seeking to work that they may live and the majority of the people of the world are suffering for want of the very products which can not be purchased.

RADICAL CHANGE IN A YEAR

Only a little over a year ago industry and commerce thrived, idleness was practically unknown, and prosperity prevailed throughout the world. The sudden change could be understood if there had been some great natural catastrophe. If floods or earthquakes or other great natural causes had destroyed great producing and consuming populations and centers of wealth and finance, the present situation would be comprehensible.

The needs of humanity are as great to-day as they were a year and a half ago. The desire to purchase is unabated. And we are told by the highest authority that we are possessed to-day of all the potential wealth that we possessed at the beginning of 1929. A shifting of wealth from the masses of the consumers to the investing capitalists, through the medium of stock-market excitements and the subsequent crash, has undoubtedly had its effect.

Economists and financiers tell us that we are suffering from a reaction from overproduction. A year and a half ago there did not seem to be an overproduction because such production was being consumed.

Isn't the condition better expressed in the assertion that there is an underconsumption? If this be true, then what is the cause of the sudden and stupendous reduction in consumption? Our production in the beginning of 1929, in many commodities, had enlarged far beyond the demand or the power of consumption in the United States. Such surplus production was sold, however, in the markets of the world. The markets of the world have ceased to consume a large portion of our surplus production, and such portion of the surplus production as is marketed is marketed with little profit, if not at a loss.

Take, for instance, our production of cotton, wheat, copper, and automobiles. The lack of foreign demand for these products has not only reduced the power to dispose of the normal surplus production but has so reduced the price of such products that there is little, if any, profit in such surplus production. This condition has cut off a supply of hundreds of millions of dollars that annually flowed into this country.

There are probably several causes that contributed to the reduction of such consumption of our export products, but the main cause is undoubtedly the reduced power of our former consumers to purchase such products. What has affected the power of foreigners to purchase our exports?

THE DROP IN SILVER A FACTOR

President Hoover stated in his able address before the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland on October 2 that "the buying power of India and China, dependent upon the price of silver, has been affected."

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., recently stated one of the chief causes of world depression to be "the scarcity of gold and the depressed price of silver."

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of President Hoover's National Business Survey Conference, said in an article that "a price of silver which fluctuated from \$1.45 some few years ago to 35 cents to-day and yet symbolizes the credit and resources of great people could not but harm the business structure of the world."

Similar declarations have been made recently by statesmen, economists, and financiers throughout the world. These unqualified statements by men of such character, standing, and position lend dignity to the problem and eliminate the suspicion that any such consideration involves an attack on the gold standard.

The use of silver as a money is not inconsistent with the gold standard. In fact, a majority of the people of the world and nineteen-twentieths of the leading governments have substantially no gold, and use silver alone as the measure of wealth, of values, and the instrument of trade and commerce.

These governments can, by legislative act, declare that they shall be on a gold standard and that only gold shall be legal tender money for domestic and foreign debts, but such legislation will not obtain gold for them upon which to base the gold standard. In fact, several governments that have in the last few years adopted the gold standard have substantially no gold and are compelled to use silver as the money with which they must purchase products and pay debts.

GOLD SUPPLY CLOSELY HELD

Where are the 19 out of 20 governments to get the gold upon which to base the gold standard? To-day there is only approximately \$8,000,000,000 of money gold in the world. The United States has \$4,500,000,000 of this gold, France approximately \$2,000,000,000, England \$850,000,000, while the remaining \$650,000,000 must supply the needs of all of the rest of the world.

Of course, if all governments scramble for their proper share of this little gold supply, then the price of gold must continue to go up. When I say the price of gold must continue to go up I mean that it will take more ounces of silver to buy a dollar's worth of gold. It will take more cotton, more wheat, more copper, more automobiles to buy gold. It is a known law of economics that when money becomes scarcer products become cheaper.

If by any legislation or policy silver can be destroyed as a money, then there will remain only gold, and the demand for it will be proportionately increased. During the last 54 years legislation has been enacted in various countries and policies have been adopted looking to the cessation of the use of silver as money. These laws and policies had reduced the purchasing power of silver by comparison with gold over one-half by 1900.

From that time on until 1925 little new legislation was enacted or policies adopted changing the condition of silver, and therefore